

Historic Interpretive Signage at Chippokes State Park

Final Report

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DHR
Department of Historic Resources



Virginia Coastal Zone
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM



DCR
Virginia Department of Conservation & Recreation

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Introduction

This project, “Historic Interpretive Signage at Chippokes Plantation State Park” used Virginia Tribal, State, and Federal agency collaboration to develop and install interpretive signage at Chippokes State Park (formerly Chippokes Plantation State Park) and develop a list of possible sites and their histories for future interpretive signage within the Lower Chickahominy River Watershed. DHR staff were to identify historic resources within Chippokes State Park (Park) that are either pre-Colonial Contact or Early Colonial Period in nature; to consult with DCR, CZM, and Tribal staff; and to draft content for interpretive signage to be installed on site. DHR staff were to consult with staff from Tribes with a historical presence in the area of the Park, to provide information for potential signage content, and then later to review signage content prior to approval by DCR and CZM staff.

Products for this project include 1) a written summary of non-sensitive pre-Colonial and early Colonial resources identified by the tribes, events related to tribal or early Colonial history of the site, and meeting outcomes during the consultation process; 2) fabrication and installation of five signs, photographs of the installed signs, and a pdf copy of DCR’s invoice for these signs (attached); 3) in consultation with the Chief of the Chickahominy Tribe (or his designee), create and review a list of possible sites and their histories for future interpretive signage within the watershed and provide a written summary and map of non-sensitive sites; 4) a final report that includes an Executive Summary and products one through three. This document serves as the final report.

Executive Summary

Staff from the Department of Historic Resources (DHR) collaborated with representatives from the Chickahominy, Pamunkey, and Nottoway tribes, DCR, and CZM to develop content for five interpretive signs at Chippokes State Park. DHR staff held an initial in-person meeting with Park staff to discuss the project history and goals. Because of concerns due to COVID-19 pandemic outbreaks, subsequent meetings with other project participants were held virtually and were followed by several rounds of content review and revisions via email. Final signage content was provided by DHR staff to the DCR sign shop where their graphic designer provided design and print services. The five signs were produced and DHR delivered them to the Park for installation. Following installation, DHR staff photographed the installed signs. Concurrent with the sign production process, DHR developed a list of pre-Colonial and early Colonial resources in the Park. This list was circulated to Tribal participants for review and comment on their sensitive nature. DHR treats all archaeological sites as sensitive and protects their location so any release of site location for future signage projects had to be considered by the Tribes prior to their inclusion for potential future signage projects. Finally, DHR received information from the Chickahominy Assistant Chief on additional sites of historic and cultural significance to the Tribe within the Lower Chickahominy River Watershed and adjacent areas.

Product 1: Summary of DHR Staff Consultation & Final Sign Designs

Summary of Non-sensitive pre-Colonial and Early Colonial Historic Resources, Meeting Outcomes, and Historic Events

Prior to content discussions, DHR staff conducted background research on pre-Contact Native American and Early Colonial history to create potential content themes and topics. Research included a review of historic resources within the boundaries of Chippokes State Park (Park) and within the boundaries of the Lower Chickahominy Watershed, an examination of previous research conducted in the area, and an examination of relevant publications, both academic and general audience directed.

DHR's database, Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (VCRIS), was searched for sites from pre-Colonial and Early Colonial periods within the Park boundaries. The resulting data was edited and placed in a table (below) for Tribal review. Information in this table included the site DHR ID number, site type, time periods for each site, and a brief site description and artifacts observed. Some of the VCRIS entries have very little in the site description, sometimes containing no more than a list of artifacts observed at the site. Descriptions were edited to remove information that could be used to determine site location. This table was distributed to Tribal participants who were asked to identify sites that they consider sensitive and should not be identified through potential future signage projects. None of the sites on this list were flagged as sensitive by the Tribes.

Location data was not included in this table. All VCRIS data is controlled and is only accessible to account holders. Account holders are screened and must meet professional standards for access. Project Tribal collaborators did not request additional information on site locations for their evaluations. VCRIS GIS data was used to produce the map below; sites are not named on this map to protect their location. GIS files are provided separately to identify sites and potential future signage locations. **DHR requests that this data be controlled and not made accessible to the public.** Any persons requesting specific site locations can contact DHR and we will work with them to provide appropriate information access.

Figure 1 Table of Non-Sensitive Pre-Colonial and Early Colonial Sites within Park Boundaries

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
44SY0139	Camp, temporary	Pre-Contact/Unknown	Site characterized by very light density lithic flake scatter.
44SY0142	Camp, temporary	Pre-Contact/Unknown	Site characterized by very light density lithic flake scatter.
44SY0145		Pre-Contact/Unknown, 19th Century (1800 - 1899)	Prehistoric component characterized by extremely light density of lithic flakes. Historic component characterized by light brick scatter, sherds, and glass.
44SY0150	Dwelling, single	Pre-Contact/Unknown, 19th Century (1800 - 1899), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	Whiteware, stoneware, 2 quartz flakes.

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
44SY0152		Pre-Contact/Unknown	Site dimensions are ca. 20m in diam. within a circular farm road. Site is in woods. 14 shovel test holes were excavated from the point of land inward along the ridge of the point of land and along the south-facing slope. 3 chunks (2 quartz, 1 quartzite)
44SY0163		Pre-Contact/Unknown	Site dimensions are unknown; based on two shovel tests, site has minimally a 25m diam. and is probably larger. Two shovel tests placed at site, both of which contained artifacts. Each shovel test had ca. 30cm diam. and was excavated to bottom of topsoil which was quite shallow, having a depth of only ca. 5cm. Soil was carefully examined by hand but not screened. 59 flakes, 4 chunks, and 1 biface preform.
44SY0165		Pre-Contact/Unknown	Artifacts noted over area with roughly 25-50 meter diam. Site identified as very light scatter of artifacts in agricultural field. 6 flakes
44SY0240	Camp, temporary	Pre-Contact/Unknown	Site was identified during a survey of proposed water lines at Chippokes Plantation State Park for the Department of Conservation and Recreation. Site was identified with the recovery of three rhyolite pieces of lithic debitage recovered from deposits about 24 in. below the surface within a single shovel test. A neighboring shovel test produced intrusive fragments of asphalt as well as noncultural bog iron and fossil shell fragments.
44SY0241	Camp, temporary	Pre-Contact/Unknown	Site was identified during a survey of proposed water lines at Chippokes Plantation State Park for the Department of Conservation and Recreation. Site was identified with the recovery of four pieces of quartzite debitage recovered from deposits about 10-16 in. below the surface within two shovel tests. Three pieces of quartzite debitage recovered from two shovel tests and a utilized quartzite flake recovered from the surface.
44SY0246	Camp, temporary	Pre-Contact/Unknown	Archaeological survey in advance of construction of a multi-use trail along the historic Chipoax Road trace that ran from Cobham Bay to Bacon's Castle. A total of 14 shovel test was excavated, of which four were positive. One fragment of fire-cracked rock, two secondary flakes, one tertiary flake, and one prismatic core, all of quartzite. In addition, one wire nail was recovered.

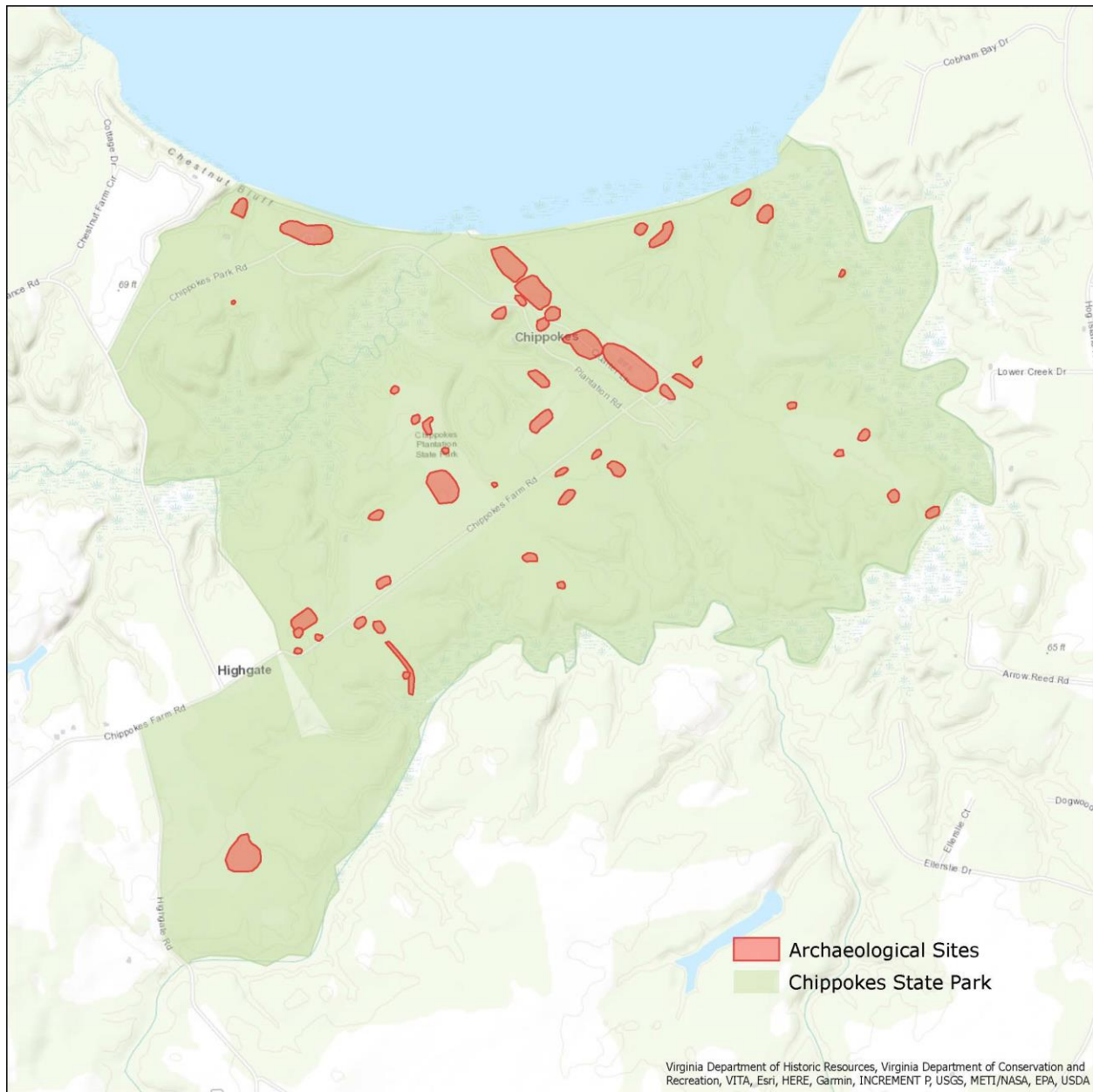
DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
44SY0249	Dwelling, single, Lithic scatter, Trash scatter	Pre-Contact/Unknown, 19th Century (1800 - 1899), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	The site was identified during a Phase I survey of five proposed drainfields in Chippokes Plantation State Park. The site consists of a low density scatter of prehistoric and historic artifacts across an upland ridge overlooking Cobham Bay in the James River. The site was identified by the presence of five positive shovel tests containing both historic and prehistoric artifacts. Historic Artifacts- Approx. 8 artifacts consisting of: whiteware, bottle glass, crown glass, modern machine-cut nails, and oyster/clam shell. Prehistoric artifacts- Approx. 9 artifacts consisting of: bifaces, debitage, and FCR.
44SY0251	Dwelling, single, Lithic scatter, Trash scatter	Pre-Contact/Unknown, 19th Century (1800 - 1899), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	The site was identified during a Phase I survey of five proposed drainfields in Chippokes Plantation State Park. The site consists of a low density scatter of historic artifacts across an upland ridge overlooking College Run and its associated marsh. The site is located in the side yard of a single story dwelling likely dating to the mid-to-late nineteenth century, and currently in use as a cabin. The site is most likely associated with that structure. The site was identified by the presence of six positive shovel tests containing historic (and one prehistoric) artifact. No surface or subsurface features or intact cultural deposits were identified during the shovel testing. Historic- Approx. 30 artifacts consisting of: whiteware (N=1), bottle glass, bottle/can opener, wire nails, modern machine cut nails, misc. metal fragments, and oyster/clam shell. Prehistoric: 1 artifact (isolate) consisting of debitage.
44SY0113		Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.)	Very light scatter of artifacts. 2 qt. chunks, 1 qtz. Bare Island square stemmed point, 3 qtz. flakes, 1 qt. flake, 2 qtz. Chunks.
44SY0140	Camp, temporary	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Assigned temporal designation based on presence of sherd. Site characterized by very light density lithic flake scatter. Excluding lithic flakes, all observed artifacts were collected (1 sherd)
44SY0141	Camp, temporary	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Assigned temporal designation based on presence of sherd. Site characterized by very light density lithic flake scatter. Excluding lithic flakes, all observed artifacts were collected (1 sherd, 1 "nutting" stone, 1 bifacially worked cobble).

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
44SY0143		Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Assigned temporal designation based on presence of sherd. In badly eroded area noted light density of lithic flakes and fire cracked rock. Site may extend up into wooded edge of elevated terrace just above where artifacts noted; not determined due to extremely bad surface visibility there. Excluding lithic flakes and fire cracked rock, all observed artifacts were collected (2 sherds, 2 biface fragments, and 1 possible crude preform).
44SY0162		Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Site dimensions unknown; all observed artifacts were in eroded areas for ca. 50 meters along bank edge directly adjacent to James River. All observed artifacts in eroded areas collected. Surface visibility at site was very poor. No subsurface testing was conducted. 9 sherds, 10 flakes, and 1 biface fragment.
44SY0167		Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Site dimensions are ca. 50m by 190m; possibly extending slightly further to southeast into northwestern edge of 44SY166. Entire terrace running northwest of River House was shovel tested. Prehistoric: light distribution of sherds and flakes; historic: very limited number of artifacts recovered.
44SY0168		Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 17th Century: 4th quarter (1675 - 1699)	Artifacts noted over area ca. 10-20 m by 25-50 m. Site characterized by very light artifact density. Light density of small brick fragments also noted scattered in area where artifacts found. Prehistoric: 1 triangular projectile point and 2 flakes; historic: 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment, 1 locally made pipe stem fragment, 2 sherds (1 stoneware, 1 lead glazed earthenware). Preliminary examination of historic artifacts by B. Straube indicate site date of 4th quarter of 17th cent. for historic occupation.
44SY0248	Camp, Dwelling, multiple, Trash scatter	Early Woodland (1200 B.C. - 299 A.D.), 18th Century (1700 - 1799), 19th Century (1800 - 1899), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	Site identified during a Phase I survey of two proposed drainfields in Chippokes Plantation State Park. The site consists of a very large scatter of both prehistoric and historic artifacts across a broad upland ridge overlooking Cobham Bay in the James River. The site was identified by the presence of 21 positive shovel tests, containing both historic and prehistoric artifacts. Artifact densities in the shovel tests varied from low to moderate across the site. Additional work consisting of mechanically stripped trenches and test units was performed at the site in order

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
			<p>to determine the integrity of the site, and to identify possible features or intact cultural deposits. A total of four features were identified at the plowzone/Stratum B interface. All of the features were historic, and all appeared to be either pits or postholes/postmolds. Two of the features were bisected and sampled. Both were fairly shallow, and only one contained artifacts (N=5- ceramics, glass, brick, and a nail). A total of four 3.3x3.3-foot test units were excavated at the site. In each case, the plowzone was removed as a natural layer, and sub-plowzone strata were excavated in arbitrary 10-centimeter levels within the natural stratigraphy. The stratigraphy of the test units was similar to that of the shovel tests. The artifacts consisted of both historic and prehistorics. Artifact densities in the test units was fairly high across the site. Historic: Approx. 635 historic artifacts consisting of: Stoneware, Whiteware, Creamware, bottle glass, window glass, brick, pipe bowl fragments, modern machine cut nails, wire nails, and oyster/clam shells. Prehistoric: Approx 210 prehistoric artifacts consisting of: debitage, FCR, multiple bifaces, 1 prehistoric pottery, two projectile points: one possible Early Woodland stemmed point, and one possible Bare Island point. Bare Island: The Bare Island point dates to the Late Archaic period, 2500 to 1600 BCE. McAvoy (1997) places the point (no radiocarbon dates) along the Nottoway River between 2300 to 2000 BCE</p>
44SY0227		17th Century (1600 - 1699), 18th Century (1700 - 1799)	Brick fragments were found in three tests forming an "L" shaped area. Finds were in topsoil context. 28 brick fragments and crumbs.

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
44SY0253	Dwelling, single	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 17th Century (1600 - 1699)	<p>2008 Testing: Phase I archaeological testing of the site was conducted in anticipation of shoreline stabilization along a roughly 4 acre tract within Chippokes State Park. Phase I (2008): Prehistoric materials recovered from the site include 20 sherds shell-tempered pottery, 19 quartzite flakes, 11 pieces of quartzite debitage, 9 pieces of quartz debitage, 6 quartz flakes, 4 sherds of sand-tempered pottery, 2 pieces of fire cracked rock (FCR), 1 sherd of gravel-tempered pottery, 1 quartzite projectile point fragment, 1 piece of greenstone debitage, and 1 quartzite rock. Historic materials recovered from the site include 6 local clay pipe stem fragments, 6 sherds of coarse earthenware, 6 pieces of flint, 3 iron fragments, 2 wrought nail fragments, 1 unidentified hardware fragment, 1 sherd of Iberian olive jar, and 25.1 g of brick. Additional materials recovered included 8 g of marl, 6.4 g of clam shell, 2.2 g of bog iron, and 0.3 g of oyster shell. The identified site appears to possess excellent subsurface integrity and research potential. While no known center of Native American occupation can be associated with this area, historic research shows that the property was once part of the William Ewen's College plantation, patented in the during the first quarter of the seventeenth century. It also served as the location for the resettlement of colonists from the city of Henricus in the aftermath of the 1622 "Powhatan Uprising." While no features were found during this survey, subsurface testing demonstrated the presence of an undisturbed plowzone layer covering the site. Typically, Woodland and historic features survive below such plowzone. The amount of material present combined with the excellent preservation of the site's subsurface integrity suggests that the site has a great amount of informational potential for research related to the early settlement period. Therefore, the site is deemed potentially eligible for the National Register.</p>

Figure 2 Location of Sites within Park Boundaries



DHR staff contacted (via email) representatives from the Chickahominy Tribe, Monacan Indian Nation, Rappahannock Tribe, Pamunkey Tribe, Nansemond Tribe, Upper Mattaponi Tribe, Mattaponi Tribe, Chickahominy Indians – Eastern Division, and Nottoway Tribe, providing a description of the project and inviting them to participate. Representatives from the Chickahominy, Pamunkey, and Rappahannock Tribes indicated that they were interested in participating. The Eastern Chickahominy responded that they did not wish to participate. The Nottoway did not respond immediately but did become involved later in the process and provided review, edits, and additional content for signs. The remaining tribes were sent additional emails but did not respond to this invitation.

DHR staff met initially with Park staff to discuss the signage project, potential sign installation locations that would require no ground disturbance, and existing Park signage content to avoid duplicating interpretive material with new signage. DCR staff indicated that rails and posts that were decaying or were damaged were being replaced as part of Park maintenance. Sign installation was *not* the stimulus for this maintenance; Park staff wished to schedule sign installation after this maintenance project was completed. During the first meeting and subsequent communications with Park staff, DHR staff learned that DCR staff had developed four preliminary signage themes of potential interest to the park. Two of these focused on regional historic sites of European colonists and were eliminated from further consideration as they did not meet the goals of this project to expand Virginia Tribal history representation in the interpretive signs at the Park. Two of these themes discussed ongoing resource management concerns at the Park - fossil/artifact collecting and shoreline erosion - and were included for further consideration by Tribal representatives.

Virtual meetings were organized to develop signage content. DHR prepared drafts of potential content themes and topics, and representatives from the Chickahominy, Pamunkey, and Nottoway Tribes, DCR, and CZM discussed those drafts. Three signs with themes that focus on Native American history were developed – *A Deep History*, *Community Life*, and *Eastern Virginia Indians*. Based on Tribal feedback, content was focused to reflect ideas from a Tribal perspective and of Tribal importance and to eliminate language that did not reflect that perspective. Further review continued via email and it was at this point that the Nottoway Chief became involved in the project; she provided comment and material for Nottoway inclusion in the content.

A Deep History touches on the more than 16,000 year occupation of Virginia by Native Americans beginning with Tribal oral traditions that tell of the creation of the world. Landscape utilization, representative material culture, and natural resources used by Native peoples are discussed. *Community Life* discusses changes that begin ca. 3,000 years ago that reflect a more settled way of life and the associated complex social, economic, and political structures found in Native American cultures in the region. Images of a variety of material culture, both historic and modern, are provided. All photographs for this sign were taken by the author for this purpose to avoid potential copyright issues.

Eastern Virginia Indians discusses the size and scope of Virginia Indian groups in the area at the time of English arrival at Jamestown. During content discussions, important Early Colonial historical events and places were identified by Tribal representatives for inclusion in this sign. These events included the Treaty of 1614 in which the Chickahominy became tributary allies of the colonists; the Treaty of 1646 which ended the Third Anglo-Powhatan War and set aside land for Virginia Indians, including the Chickahominy; the 1677 Articles of Peace (Treaty of Middle Plantation); the 1713 Treaty which recognized Nottoway land rights, and Tribal participation in the Brafferton Indian School. It was also decided that this sign would highlight nearby places where visitors could learn more about Virginia Indian history – Werowocomoco National Park, Pamunkey Indian Museum and Cultural Center, and Machicomoco State Park.

Two sign themes initially proposed by Park staff were selected to continue with modification. *Fossils of Chippokes* presents information on objects that can be found on the beaches of the Park, what can be collected (shark teeth), and what cannot be collected (anything except shark teeth). It provides cautionary information on exploring the cliffs and guides visitors to report any historic or cultural materials to Park staff. Occasionally pre- and post-Contact Virginia Indian or Colonial artifacts are found on the beach due to erosion. In meeting discussions, a place to report these historic materials for

recording and protection was identified by the Tribes as important to include. *Shoreline Erosion* was another Park initiated theme that was continued in consultation. This sign discusses the process of erosion, its impact on the Park and its natural and cultural resources, and steps visitors can take to help prevent erosion. DHR staff revised content as requested in the virtual meetings. Revised sign content and design was distributed several times via email for additional editing and refinement.

Final Sign Designs

Below are the final sign designs for the five signs installed at Chippokes State Park. Content elements (text, photographs, and graphic illustrations) were finalized in meetings and consultation; design and print services were provided by DCR staff. Note that additional review by DCR's District Manager and by DCR signage print shop staff was not anticipated in crafting the scope of work, but was ultimately required prior to final designs being printed. Additional unanticipated tasks included visiting the Park to take original photographs to avoid using copyrighted images for the signs, working in the collections at DHR to select and photograph objects that illustrate content messages (again to have copyright-free images for content), trips to the DCR signage print shop to pick up the completed signs and to deliver them to the Park (DCR staff were anticipate to complete this task), and then driving again to the Park to photograph signage after installation (inclement weather delayed installation on the day of signage delivery). Furthermore, DCR Park staff used their own tools and materials to install the signs and due to the COVID-19 pandemic, no travel incentives were used to reimburse Tribal staff for site visits (all signage design review was done virtually). These minor changes in scope resulted in a small amount of funds being shifted from the Supplies (\$150) and Other (\$800) budget categories to the Personnel budget category for final financial reporting. CZM approved of these changes under their "10% authority" where shifting funds between budget categories if less than 10% of the total budget is allowable without formal notification or approval by NOAA.


Figure 3 Sign 1: A Deep History

A Deep History

In the Beginning

Tribal oral tradition states that Indians have lived in the region since the beginning. Recorded in 1609, one telling states that at the creation of the world there were originally five gods; the four winds and the great hare. The four winds each ruled one section of the world. The hare made people and put them in a great bag, made the water and the land, stocked the water with fish and the land with deer, then placed the men and women upon the earth.

Around 11,000 BCE, the Clovis spear point (left) appeared in Virginia. In roughly 200 years, this stone tool type spread across North America. The rapid sharing of this style of tool speaks to the vast trade and communication networks that developed over thousands of years.



Changing Landscapes

Evidence from as early as 16,000 BCE (before the common era) at the end of the last Ice Age shows that Eastern Virginia and the way that people lived here were very different. Small family groups moved across this landscape hunting large mammals like mammoth and mastodon, trading resources over long distances, and forming important social networks.

A Shift to Local Resources



About 8,000 BCE, the climate became warmer and drier, the Chesapeake Bay formed, floodplains grew, and oak/hickory forests spread across the land. Native peoples quickly adapted to these changes. Wetlands provided a variety of foods, and rivers provided an efficient way to travel throughout the area.


The changes in forest types meant that over time there were more fruits, nuts, and plants to be gathered for food and for making shelters, tools, and baskets. Deer, small game, birds, fish, and shellfish became more important parts of the diet. Oysters were harvested by the thousands and their shells were left in refuse piles still seen today. Over time, people lived in larger groups, in small settlements near rivers and larger creeks.

Goosefoot, or lambs quarters, (*Chenopodium berlandieri*) was foraged as a wild plant as early as 6,500 BCE. By 1,700 BCE, it was domesticated, valued for its edible seeds high in protein and its leafy greens.

Around 4,000 years ago, domesticated native plants such as sunflowers, sumpweed, gourd, maygrass, little barley, and goosefoot became important and reliable food sources.

As Virginia Indians grew more seed-bearing crops, like goosefoot and sunflower, and cooked more nuts, they used mortars and pestles for grinding. They used stone vessels, like the one seen here, for cooking.




This interpretive signage, designed in consultation with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, the Virginia Department of Conservation & Recreation, and invaluable input from the Pamunkey, Chickahominy, and Nottoway Tribes, has been made possible by funds from the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration and the Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program via NOAA grant NA18NO01191152. To learn more about CDM's efforts to promote public access and foster dialogue about our shared environmental and cultural values in the Coastal Zone of Virginia, please visit <https://www.dcr.virginia.gov/coasts>. 2021

Figure 4 Sign 2: Community Life


Community Life

Around 3,000 years ago, people in Eastern Virginia shifted to a more settled way of life; coalescing in towns and hamlets along major rivers. By CE (common era) 900, groups of towns holding thousands of people were united around complex economic, social, and political structures of tribes and chiefdoms.




Extended families lived in longhouses, long buildings with rounded ends oriented to minimize fierce winter winds.

By CE 1,200, corn (maize) had become a food staple. Wild plants such as tuckahoe, cattails, nuts, wild rice, and wild grapes were heavily harvested by Native people, even as more corn, beans, squash, tobacco, and sunflowers were grown and crops became more important food sources.




Art is an important part of Native cultures. From early petroglyphs (designs carved into rock) to exquisite shell masks, art is expressed in a variety of materials. Art is an important means of personal expression, it can convey religious ideas, and it can identify community membership. Design elements, such as the plants, animals, lines, and dots found on pipes or ceramics can be used to identify family or tribal identity. Some art leaves no physical trace, like the traditional way corn is ground, music, and dance.


The pieces seen here range from hundreds of years old to modern pieces made by contemporary artists.




Slate




Shell




This ceramic (right) is called Townsend Ware, and was made from about CE 950 to CE 1600. The surface often has the impression of a fabric wrapped paddle used to shape it, and complex patterns of incised lines for decoration.



Pipes



Ceramics




This interpretive signage, designed in consultation with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, the Virginia Department of Conservation & Recreation, and invaluable input from the Pamunkey, Chickahominy, and Nottoway Tribes, has been made possible by funds from the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration and the Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program via NOAA grant NA18NOS4190152. To learn more about DCR's efforts to promote public access and foster dialogue about our shared environmental and cultural values in the Coastal Zone of Virginia, please visit <https://www.dcr.virginia.gov/coast>. 2021

Figure 5 Sign 3: Eastern Virginia Indians


Eastern Virginia Indians

When the English arrived on the shores of what is now Eastern Virginia in 1607, they settled in an area already occupied by tens of thousands of people. Tribes still live today on the James and along other Virginia rivers. You can learn about tribal history and culture at several parks and museums in the area.



Werowocomoco


Werowocomoco was the center of power for the political and spiritual leader, Powhatan. Beginning in the late 1500s, Chief Powhatan led a chiefdom that influenced dozens of communities in the region.



Werowocomoco National Park, near Gloucester, VA


Pamunkey Indian Museum & Cultural Center

Located on the Pamunkey Indian Reservation, this museum focuses on the tribe's history & culture from 14,000 years ago to the present.





Machicomoco State Park

Located on the York River, approximately 10 miles downriver from Werowocomoco, the area was part of Powhatan's extensive Chiefdom. An interpretive pavilion provides information on Virginia Indian culture.




Brafferton Indian School

Established in 1722, Brafferton Indian School had students from many Virginia tribes, including members of the Pamunkey, Nansemond, Chickahominy, and Nottoway nations. Two young men from the Nottoway tribe attended the school, including one who received a commendation from George Washington for his service in the Revolutionary War. You can see this school today in Williamsburg, VA.

Treaties

- In 1614, the Chickahominy negotiated an independent treaty with English leader Samuel Argall at James Fort, becoming tributary allies of the colonists.
- The Treaty of 1646 ended the Third Anglo-Powhatan War. This treaty set aside land for Virginia Indians, including the Chickahominy.
- The 1677 Articles of Peace, (Treaty of Middle Plantation) was signed by the English Crown and representatives of several tribes including the Pamunkey Chief Cockacoeske; & leaders of the Nottoway, Nansemond, Monacan, Appomattox, Wayonoake, Saponi, Nanzatico, & Meherrin tribes.
- The 1713 treaty recognized the Nottoway land rights.



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Figure 6 Sign 4: Shoreline Erosion

Shoreline Erosion

What is Erosion?

Erosion is the geological process in which earth is worn away and moved by natural forces such as wind, ice, or water. The sandy path upon which you now stand used to be atop the bluff you now see behind you. Without stabilization like the stone breakwaters you see on the shore and careful engineering to stabilize the slopes of the bluff, erosion would have continued, perhaps all the way to where the visitor center is today! Fortunately, Park staff partnered with the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration to secure funding in 1987 and 1989 to stabilize the shoreline and construct a pathway down the bluff, providing safe visitor access while preventing further erosion.

Leave No Trace

Digging and climbing are not safe for you, as the soil is not solid and will move. You could cause a landslide and hurt yourself or others. The fossils in the bluff are delicate and will break if you dig them out. Also, under Virginia State Law 4VAC5-30-50; any action that destroys, scars, mutilates, or injures a natural area, or any removal of plant, rock, mineral, or artifact, is a ticketable offense. Any collection of materials, other than sharks teeth, needs a permit.

Sediment and the James River

Sediment from erosion often ends up in the river and gives the water a brown appearance. Too much sediment can clog fish gills, prevent plant life from growing underwater, and nutrients in sediment can activate blue-green algae which release toxins.

How Can you Help Prevent Erosion?

- Stay on the trails & do not climb or dig in the bluffs
- Sweep sidewalks instead of hosing them off
- Make sure there is no bare soil on your property
- Volunteer to help replant riparian buffer zones like these volunteers from Surry High School (left)

Together we can prevent further erosion & restore the James River.

This photo of the shoreline was taken in 1987. Take a look at the bluffs and compare them to how they look now.

DCR Virginia Coastal Zone DHR

This interpretive signage, designed in consultation with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, the Virginia Department of Conservation & Recreation, and invaluable input from the Pamunkey, Chickahominy, and Mattaponi Tribes, has been made possible by funds from the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration and the Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program via NOAA grant NA18NO01100112. To learn more about DCR's efforts to promote public access and foster dialogue about our shared environmental and cultural values in the Coastal Zone of Virginia, please visit <https://www.dcr.virginia.gov/coast>. 2021

Figure 7 Sign 5: Fossils of Chippokes

Fossils of Chippokes

Most of the shells you will find on the beach are fossils. A fossil is any preserved evidence of ancient life. The fossils found in Chippokes are marine fossils ranging in age from 2-16 million years old.

WHAT FOSSILS CAN I TAKE?

Take: Shark Teeth

Leave:

- Scallops
- Oysters
- Barnacles
- Coral
- Fossil Bone
- Any other type of fossil

If you find historic or cultural objects - ceramics, glass, bone, stone tools, brick - please leave them in place and report them to the park office.

PLEASE DO NOT CLIMB OR DIG IN CLIFFS

Why not?

- It contributes to erosion.
- You could cause a landslide and hurt yourself or others. The fossils in the bluff are delicate, they will break if you dig them out.
- In accordance with Virginia State Law 4VAC5-30-50, any action that destroys, scars, mutilates, or injures a natural area, or any removal of plant, rock, mineral, or artifact, is a ticketable offense.
- Any collection of materials, other than shark teeth, needs a permit.

FINDING FOSSILIZED SHARK TEETH

A shark can lose over 20,000 teeth in its lifetime & they are a common find on our beaches. Look for a triangle shape with one end polished & the other side dull from where the root of the tooth connected to the mouth of the shark. The fossilized shark teeth on our beaches are black, brown, red, gray, & sometimes pink!

Whether from a sand shark or a megalodon, you are welcome to take any shark teeth you find.

Megalodon

Lemon Shark

Snaggletooth Shark

Sand Tiger Shark

DCR Virginia Coastal Zone DHR

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GIS-based Mapping of the Signage Locations

The map below illustrates the locations of the signs installed at the Park. GIS files accompany this report.

Figure 8 Map of Signage Installation Locations. Sign 1, A Deep History; Sign 2, Community Life; Sign 3, Eastern Virginia Indians; Sign 4, Shoreline Erosion; Sign 5, Fossils of Chippokes



Product 2: Fabrication and Installation of Signs

A pdf copy of DCR invoice for sign production is included in Appendix A of this report. Below are photographs of signs as installed at the Park. Signs 1, 2, and 3 were installed on a rail directly behind the Visitor's Center overlooking the James River. Signs 4 and 5 (*Fossils* and *Erosion*) were installed at the bottom of a walkway leading to the beach.

Figure 9 Location of Signs 1, 2, and 3 behind the Visitor's Center, view from the west.



Figure 10 Location of Signs 1, 2, and 3 behind the Visitor's Center, view from the east.



Figure 11 Signs 4 and 5 at end of trail leading to the beach, view from the south.



Figure 12 Signs 4 and 5 at end of trail leading to the beach, view from the west.



Product 3: Map & List of Non-sensitive Historical Sites in the Lower Chickahominy River Watershed

DHR's database, Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (VCRIS), was searched for Native American sites from pre-Colonial and post-Colonial contact history periods within the Lower Chickahominy River Watershed boundaries. All sites from the early 17th century Contact period were included even if Native-made artifacts were not recovered on the assumption that sites from this period may contain evidence of interaction between Native peoples and colonists. The resulting data was edited and placed in a table (below) for review by the Chickahominy Chief for potential future interpretive signage projects. Information in this table included the site DHR ID number, site type, time periods for each site, and a brief site description and artifacts observed. Some of the VCRIS entries have very little in the site description, sometimes containing no more than a list of artifacts observed at the site. Descriptions were edited to remove information that could be used to determine site location.

Location data was not included in this table. All VCRIS data is controlled and is only accessible to account holders. Account holders are screened and must meet professional standards for access. VCRIS GIS data was used to produce the map below; sites are not named on this map to protect their location. GIS files are provided separately to identify sites and potential future signage locations. **DHR requests that this data be controlled and not made accessible to the public.** Any persons requesting specific site locations can contact DHR and we will work with them to provide appropriate information access.

Figure 13 Table of Pre-Colonial and Early Colonial Archaeological Sites within the Lower Chickahominy River Watershed

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
44CC0022		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	No site description.
44CC0033		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	No site description.
44CC0037		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	No site description.
44CC0038		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	No site description.
44CC0039		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	No site description.
44CC0092		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	No site description.
44CC0130		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	No site description.
44CC0131		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	No site description.

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
44CC0132		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	No site description.
44CC0133		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	No site description.
44CC0134		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	No site description.
44CC0137		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Numerous fire cracked rocks were noted but not collected. Light scatter of shell also was seen at site. Artifact density was very light. Lithic flakes and pottery.
44CC0141		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century (1700 - 1799)	The site consisted of a heavy concentration of lithics. No shell was present. The historic component consisted of a moderate artifact concentration with a light scatter of brick bits. About 50% of historic material observed was collected, only a sample was collected.
44CC0143		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	The site was manifested as a light and dispersed scatter of lithics. A sample of flakes and all tools observed were collected. flakes and tools
44CC0144		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	The site was manifested by a light to moderate scatter of lithics. A sample of flakes and tools were collected.
44CC0146		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	The site was manifested by a light and dispersed scatter of lithics. A sample of flakes and all tools observed were collected.
44CC0147		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	The site was manifested by a light and dispersed scatter of lithics. A sample of flakes and all tools observed were collected.
44CC0149		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	The site was manifested by a light and dispersed scatter of lithics. A sample of flakes and all tools were collected
44CC0151		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	The site was manifested as a light and dispersed scatter of lithics. A sample of flakes and all tools observed were collected.
44CC0153		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	The site was manifested as a light and dispersed scatter of lithics. A sample of flakes and all tools observed were collected. flakes and tools
44CC0154		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Site was characterized by light to very light artifact density. Lithic flakes and biface fragments.
44CC0155		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	The site was manifested as a light and dispersed scatter of lithics. A sample of flakes and all tools observed were collected.
44CC0310	Camp	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	No diagnostic materials or features were noted. Artifacts noted: FCR, quartzite flakes (mostly primary), debitage.

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
44CC0312		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Artifacts observed include: a small quantity of FCR, flakes and debitage.
44CC0314		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Artifacts observed include: a small quantity of FCR and debitage.
44CC0428	Lithic scatter, Trash scatter	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century (1800 - 1899)	A total of 14 artifacts were collected from 1612A-13 in six shovel tests. The collection reflects a nineteenth century occupation and prehistoric occupation. Nineteenth century artifacts collected include aqua window glass, and hand painted and shell-edged whiteware. Seven prehistoric artifacts were collected from the site, consisting of quartz secondary and tertiary flakes and quartzite tertiary flakes.
44CC0439	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Site 1612A-25 was defined by two positive shovel tests and a surface find and is bounded by negative shovel tests. The site falls entirely within the corridor. Artifacts recovered from the site included quartzite tertiary flakes from the two shovel tests and a quartzite biface hand axe picked up between the two shovel tests on the surface of the cotton field. Artifacts were recovered from Stratum I plow zone and the surface.
44JC0005		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	No site description.
44JC0006		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	No site description.
44JC0011		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	No site description.
44JC0014	Other	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century: 4th quarter (1775 - 1799)	Shipyards Landing: Site along river partially eroded away. Revolutionary War shipyard. Nothing of significance seems to have survived. Unknown Native American component. Ceramics, glass, artifact remains found during the underwater survey at the sites included wrought nails, cannon balls, barred shot, charred bone, stone ballast, and a rigging block. Sport divers, who have frequently visited the site over the years by paying the landowner a small fee for permission to dive, are said to have removed eighteenth-century wine bottles, cannon balls, and many other artifacts.
44JC0018		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	No site description.
44JC0021		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	No site description.

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
44JC0023		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century (1700 - 1799)	The site was previously recorded as 44JC23. Intensive shovel testing revealed a small 18C component in the midst of the previously identified prehistoric scatter. 18C diagnostics were collected and prehistoric debitage and fire-cracked rock were observed and sampled. 1 pearlware plate fragment, molten glass fragment, wine bottle glass fragment, clear glass fragment, 1 wrought nail, 1 nail fragment, lock plate fragment, 4 brick fragments including 1 glazed, 5 quartzite flakes, 2 fire cracked rocks, 1 quartz chunk, 2 decortication flakes.
44JC0025		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	No site description.
44JC0129	Dwelling, multiple	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century (1800 - 1899), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	The site is an eastward extension of the previously recorded 44JC129. It includes two distinct concentrations of artifacts: one containing brick and 18C diagnostics, the other containing 20c specimens. Artifacts: (1983) historic ceramics (19th and 20th centuries), buttons (2), glass, some oxidized pieces of iron. (1990 JRGL84) American blue and gray stoneware - 4 frags; local clay tobacco pipe bowl; creamware frag.; hand painted pearlware frag.; red stoneware vessel frag.; Rhenish stoneware chamber pot fragment; whiteware lid fragment; refractory clay tile fragments; brown modern glass; unidentified iron object; modern brick fragment; drainage tile; bone. (1990 JrGL 85) Albany slip stoneware frag.; 2 brown American stoneware frags.; creamware plate fragment; Flow blue plate base with back mark; red stoneware molded fragment; Rhenish stoneware fragment; white salt glaze stoneware star and diaper plate marly; 4 whiteware plate fragments; wine bottle base; modern glass: cobalt blue fragment; solarized fragment; brown fragment; aqua fragment; clear fragment; window glass. Prehistoric: 1 quartzite flake.
44JC0143		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Reported by Gerald Smith as "shell midden". No collections were taken. May be a submerged prehistoric site. Lefty Gregory showed Smith the location in 1965 or 1966.
44JC0160	Camp, temporary, Other	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century (1700 - 1799), 19th Century (1800 - 1899)	Extensive and systematic shovel testing concluded with intensive excavation of subsurface features continuing. Some threat from continued plowing.

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
44JC0209	Dwelling, single, Other	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 17th Century (1600 - 1699), 19th Century (1800 - 1899)	Colonoware 1; Porcelain 2; Modern earthenware 1; rouletted pipe fragments 3; debitage, quartzite flakes 4; brick fragments, handmade 3; nail fragments, unident.
44JC0304	Camp, Other	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 17th Century: 2nd/3rd quarter (1625 - 1674)	Quartzite aboriginal flake; pipe bowl (3) and stem (10 at 8/64" and 3 at 7/64") fragments; 3 small pieces of burnt green bottle glass; 2 pieces of red earthenware (one with dark brown glaze); handle fragment of stoneware with mottle brown glaze; base of spent shotgun shell (WESTERN XPERT No 12 MADE IN U.S.A.); 6 pieces of stone (2 gray chert flakes, 3 burnt grayish-white fragments, and a cream-colored fragment of polished stone with one end beveled). ['88-90] Brown stoneware, Rhenish: bellarmine medallion fragment; clay tobacco pipe stem, English: fragment; coarseware: fragments, 9; case bottle glass: fragment; nails, wrought, 2; shot, lead; flakes, 2 (1 calcined).
44JC0312	Other	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Surface collection of fallow field, low surface visibility.
44JC0320	Camp, temporary	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Surface scatter was encountered during systematic shovel testing as a part of a forest survey. Quartzite flakes.
44JC0355	Camp, Dwelling, single	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Pipestem frag. (7/64"), pipe bowl frag., 19th century earthenware. Nails, flakes, cores and fire-cracked stone.
44JC0356	Camp, Dwelling, single	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century (1800 - 1899)	Green bottle glass frags. and salt-glazed stoneware with cobalt decoration. Brick fragments and flakes.
44JC0527		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	1 quartz flake; 3 quartzite flakes; 1 quartzite blank; 1 quartz contracting stem projectile point fragment.
44JC0529		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	The site was located during a 75' interval shovel test of the area. Shovel tests were trowel-sorted and diagnostic materials were retained.
44JC0530		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	3 quartzite fire cracked rock; 1 quartzite debitage.
44JC0531		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	1 fire cracked rock; 1 quartzite debitage; 1 flint decortication flake; 1 quartzite flake.
44JC0532		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	This site was identified during a surface inspection of the river's edge. Large flaked cobbles dot the shoreline -- no heavily concentrated. Tidal conditions were good. 1 quartzite fractured cobble.

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
44JC0534		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Diagnostic materials were collected, while debitage was sampled. Tidal conditions were good. 1 thermally altered quartzite flake.
44JC0642	Camp	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Material collected from the ground surface includes: 1 possible Rhyolite core, 1 possible biface, and 2 pieces of fire cracked rock.
44JC0729	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century (1700 - 1799), 19th Century (1800 - 1899)	This historic component, evaluated for significance under Criterion D, was found to be not eligible for listing on the National Register. Artifacts consist primarily of local quartzite debitage and a single biface fragment. No subsurface features were identified. The site is heavily disturbed from recent logging activities. One quartz shatter/debitage, 1 quartzite flake, 1 pearlware, 1 green glass fragment, 3 brick fragments, 3 wrought nail fragments, 2 whiteware, 1 refined earthenware. 2008: prehistoric artifacts include two secondary/thinning flakes, a utilized flake, and a stage 4 biface fragment. Historic materials consist of 5.1 g of handmade brick, eight nails/nail fragments (five cut, one wrought, two unid.), six ceramic sherds (one pearlware, four whiteware, one refined earthenware), and two fragments of iron scrap metal.
44JC0730		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 17th Century (1600 - 1699), 18th Century (1700 - 1799)	Twelve English stoneware, 1 whiteware, 3 wrought nails, 1 gun flint spall, and 3 brick fragments. 2008: prehistoric artifacts include two secondary thinning flakes, and one tertiary/retouch flake. Historic materials include 12 wrought nail/nail fragments, one unidentified nail fragments, one fragment of seventeenth-century window pane glass, 0.3 g of machine-made brick, 403.5 g of handmade brick, one piece of lead shot, 20 ceramic sherds (eight coarse earthenware, three tin enamel glazed, three whiteware, two Rhenish blue and gray stoneware, and one each of English stoneware, Rhenish gray stoneware, North Devon Plain, and North Devon sgraffito), seven fragments of dark green bottle glass (three 17th c. and one 18th c.), four fragments of miscellaneous glass, 21.4 g of oyster shell, 16 white clay plain pipestem fragments, eight plain white clay pipe bowl fragments, three red clay pipe stem fragments and one each red clay plain and decorated pipe bowl fragments.
44JC0733		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	[a]Two clear glass fragments and 2 milk bottles. [b] One sherd of Yorktown style stoneware and 1 quartzite flake.

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
44JC0735	Camp, base, Kiln, brick	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 17th Century (1600 - 1699), 18th Century (1700 - 1799), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	A posthole (0.9') wide and post mold (0.2' wide) was first visible 0.75' below surface, below 0.35' of topsoil, and 0.4' of pale brown sandy loam in which the posthole/mold was first visible contained a few brick and other artifacts. Sterile clay subsoil was 1.1' below surface. Test pits: brick fragments; 2 cinders; 1 coal; 2 unid. nails; 1 bowl locally-made clay pipe; 1 20th c barbed wire; 1 unid. ceramic tile; 19-20th c glass; 1 iron spike; 6 lithic flakes; 7 FCR. Test square: brick fragments; 1 17th c floor tile; 1 colonial glass; 3 unid. nails; 1 colonial Rhenish stoneware frag; 1 stem locally-made clay pipe.
44JC0778		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	1 projectile point, quartzite, distal fragment, 1 fire-cracked rock.
44JC0816	Other	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	1 proximal fragment hafted biface, type unknown, quartzite; 1 fire-cracked rock.
44JC0859	Camp, Farmstead	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 17th Century (1600 - 1699)	Handmade brick fragments, wrought nail fragments, North Devon gravel tempered sherds, as well as flakes, were recovered from shovel tests.
44JC0865	Camp	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Flakes and debitage were recovered from shovel tests.
44JC0877	Camp	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Flakes, debitage, and fire-cracked rocks were recovered from shovel tests.
44JC1092	Farmstead, Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century (1700 - 1799), 19th Century (1800 - 1899)	Artifacts: handmade brick frags, creamware, pearlware, stoneware, porcelain, window glass, dark green glass.
44JC1203	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Chickahominy Riverfront Park: Geo-Marine Phase I (2007): Geo-Marine Phase I (2007-2008): 11 quartzite flakes, 1 fragment of quartzite fire cracked rock, 1 quartzite core, 1 heated exhausted quartzite core.
44JC1216	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Chickahominy Riverfront Park: Geo-Marine Phase (2007-2008): 4 fragments of quartz shatter, 1 quartzite flake, 3 quartz flakes, and 1 exhausted quartz core.
44JC1217	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Chickahominy Riverfront Park: Geo-Marine Phase I (2007-2008): 3 quartz flakes, 2 quartzite flakes, 1 quartzite core,

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
			1 heated quartzite core, 2 fragments of quartzite FCR, and 1 piece of indeterminate quartzite debitage.
44JC1218	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century (1800 - 1899)	44JC19 Geo-Marine Phase I (2007-2008): 2 pieces of indeterminate quartz debitage, 3 quartz flakes, 1 quartzite flake, 1 quartzite core, and one cut nail fragment (c. 1790-1890).
44JC1220	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Chickahominy Riverfront Park: Geo-Marine Phase I (2007-2008): 2 quartz flakes, 21 quartzite flakes, and 2 heated quartzite flakes.
44JC1221	Lithic scatter, Trash scatter	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century: 2nd half (1750 - 1799), 19th Century: 1st quarter (1800 - 1825)	Chickahominy Riverfront Park: Geo-marine Phase I (2007-2008): Geo-Marine Phase I (2007-2008): 1 quartzite core, 1 heated quartzite core, 1 heated quartzite flake, 5 unheated quartzite flakes, 1 undecorated creamware sherd (c. 1762-1820), and 1 fragment of dark green bottle glass.
44JC1223	Lithic scatter, Other	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century: 4th quarter (1775 - 1799)	Chickahominy Riverfront Park: Geo-marine Phase I (2007-2008): 2 quartzite flakes, 1 possible quartzite core, 1 heated quartzite core, 1 light green bottle glass fragment, 1 dark green bottle glass fragment, 1 hand wrought rose head nail fragment (pre 1790), and 1 indeterminate nail fragment.
44JC1224	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Chickahominy Riverfront Park: Geo-Marine Phase I (2007-2008): 1 possible basalt flake, 7 quartzite flakes, 2 possibly heated quartzite flakes, 1 heated quartzite flake, 1 possibly heated quartzite core, 1 oyster shell fragment, and 4 indeterminate bone fragments.
44JC1226	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Geo-Marine Phase I (2007-2008): Geo-Marine Phase I (2007-2008): 1 heated quartzite core, 1 possibly basalt flake, 1 quartzite flake, and 1 fragment of quartzite fire-cracked rock.
44JC1227	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	1 quartz flake, 4 quartzite flakes, 2 heated quartzite flakes, 1 heated quartzite core, 1 fragment of quartzite fire cracked rock, and 1 indeterminate quartzite debitage.
44JC1228	Other	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Chickahominy Riverfront Park: Geo-Marine Phase I (2007): 1 possibly heated quartz tested cobble, 1 possibly heated quartzite tested cobble, 1 heated quartzite core, 1 possibly heated quartz flake (flake mends with 1 tested cobble), 2 quartz cobbles (all undiagnostic).

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
44JC1229	Lithic scatter, Trash scatter	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century (1700 - 1799)	Chickahominy Riverfront Park: Geo-Marine Phase I (2007-2008): Site 44JC40 (Locus 40) consisted of four positive prehistoric shovel tests and one positive historic shovel test in the northwestern open grassy portion of Area E. Artifacts were recovered from 5 to 28 cm below surface. Geo-Marine Phase I (2007-2008): 2 quartzite flakes, 1 heated quartzite core, 1 fragment of quartzite fire-cracked rock, and 1 hand wrought rose head nail (pre 1790).
44JC1230	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century (1800 - 1899)	Chickahominy Riverfront Park: Site 44JC8 (Locus 8) consisted of a single prehistoric positive shovel test and one historic positive shovel test in Area C. Geo-Marine, Inc. (2007-2008): 1 quartz flake, 1 fragment of dark green bottle glass, and 1 cut nail fragment (c. 1790-1890).
44JC1231	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century: 2nd half (1750 - 1799), 19th Century: 2nd quarter (1825 - 1849), 19th Century: 2nd half (1850 - 1899), 20th Century: 1st quarter (1900 - 1924)	Chickahominy Riverfront Park: 44JC9 (Locus 9) consisted of four positive shovel tests within the lawn in Area C, including both historic and prehistoric artifacts. Geo-Marine Phase I (2007-2008): 1 sherd of undecorated Ironstone (c. 1820-1930), 1 sherd of gray salt-glazed stoneware (c. 1750-1900), 1 sherd of lead-glazed redware, 1 quartzite core, and 1 quartz core.
44JC1233	Lithic scatter, Trash scatter	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century: 4th quarter (1775 - 1799), 19th Century: 1st quarter (1800 - 1825)	Chickahominy Riverfront Park: Locus 33 consisted of a single positive prehistoric shovel test and two positive historic shovel tests in the western open, grassy portion of Area E. 1 quartzite fire cracked rock, 1 quartzite broken flake, 1 brick fragment, 3 indeterminate metal fragments, 1 pearlware sherd.
44JC1235	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Locus 38 consisted of two positive prehistoric shovel tests and one positive historic shovel test. Locus 38 is located within Area E on the slope of a hill in an open grassy field. 1 non-diagnostic quartzite projectile point fragment (medial portion only), 1 non-diagnostic quartzite possible core, 1 cut nail fragment.
44JC1236	Lithic scatter, Trash scatter	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century: 2nd half (1750 - 1799), 19th Century: 1st quarter (1800 - 1825)	Chickahominy Riverfront Park: Geo-Marine Phase I (2007): Locus 42 consisted of eighteen positive shovel tests in the open grassy northwestern portion of Area E. Geo-Marine Phase I (2007): 1 quartzite core, 1 metasediment flake, 1 indeterminate flake, 1 quartzite fire cracked rock, 2 chert fire cracked rock, 18 quartzite flakes, 1 quartzite shatter, 2 quartz shatter, 1 quartzite tool (possible hammerstone or nutting stone), 1 indeterminate prehistoric ceramic sherd, 1 creamware sherd, 1 indeterminate historic earthenware sherd, 1 piece of indeterminate aqua glass.

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
44JC1238	Lithic scatter, Trash scatter	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century: 4th quarter (1775 - 1799), 19th Century: 1st half (1800 - 1849)	Geo-Marine Phase I (2007): Locus 48 consists of one positive multi-component shovel test and one positive prehistoric shovel test. Locus 48 is located within Area F on mainly flat ground in an open grassy field. Geo-Marine Phase I (2007): one non-diagnostic quartzite complete flake, one non-diagnostic quartzite flake fragment, four non-diagnostic quartzite broken flakes, one non-diagnostic piece of quartzite shatter, one non-diagnostic quartzite core, one non-diagnostic sherd of prehistoric pottery, and one diagnostic sherd of undecorated pearlware (c.1780-1840).
44JC1239	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Locus 53 consists of two positive prehistoric shovel tests (transect 18 shovel test 6 and transect 19 shovel test 6). Locus 53 is located within Area F on flat ground in an open grassy field. Delineation shovel tests have not yet been excavated for Locus 53. The artifact assemblage for Locus 53 consists of 1 quartzite debitage (probably a flake fragment), 3 quartzite flakes, and 1 quartz flake.
44JC1240	Lithic scatter	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Geo-Marine Phase I (2007): Locus 55 consists of three positive prehistoric shovel tests (transect 21 shovel test 4 and transect 22 shovel tests 4 and 5). Locus 55 is located within Area F on generally flat ground in an open grassy field. Delineation shovel tests have not yet been excavated for Locus 55. Geo-Marine Phase I (2007): The artifact assemblage for Locus 55 consists of one red clay pipestem fragment, ten quartzite flakes, four heated quartzite flakes, one heated quartzite shatter, two heated quartzite cores, an exhausted quartz core, a heated sandstone core, a shell tempered prehistoric ceramic, and an indeterminate tempered prehistoric ceramic.
44NK0018		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	No site description.
44NK0024		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	No site description.
44NK0025		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	No site description.
44NK0026		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	No site description.
44NK0027		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	No site description.
44NK0028		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	No site description.
44NK0032		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Moysonec, see NK0009.

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
44NK0073		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Moysonec, see NK0009.
44NK0095		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	No site description.
44NK0172	Camp	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Site dimensions are listed as approx. 25m in diam. Site was located during the pedestrian survey of a proposed pipeline for Virginia Natural Gas. 1 quartzite flake and 1 piece of fire-cracked rock. Both specimens were recovered from shovel test 1 at 10-20 cm below ground surface.
44NK0220	Camp	Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Site dimensions are 20 ft. in diam. Site consists of one positive shovel test, with four negative radials 25 ft. distant. 4 flakes
44JC0140		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	No site description.
44JC0142		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Reported by Gerald Smith as "shell midden". No collections were taken. May be a submerged prehistoric site. Lefty Gregory showed Smith the location in 1965 or 1966.
44JC0629		Pre-Contact/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	The site was located by shovel testing of a fallow field, conducted at 75' intervals. A fragment of a Clovis point, debitage and fire-cracked rock were recovered from the trowel-sorted soil of a single shovel test. 1 projectile point fragment, basal, fluted, Clovis.
44JC0635		Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	This discrete cluster of nails and iron was located during a shovel test of a fallow field. The test was conducted at 75' intervals and augmented by metal detection. Diagnostic materials were retained. Clear glass fragment 7 cut nails, nail fragment, slag; prehistoric: 2 quartzite flakes.

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
44CC0028	Dwelling, single, Smokehouse	Archaic (8500 - 1201 B.C.), Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century: 2nd half (1750 - 1799), 19th Century: 1st half (1800 - 1849)	Prehistoric component consists of lithic scatter of entire area. Historic component confined only to western end of site. Form 2: FCR;debitage; quartz and quartzite flakes. Form 3: Various quartz and quartzite flakes and tools (one axe); Savannah River base (quartz); Sand tempered pottery (net and Fabric impressed, plain), shell tempered pottery (plain and cord marked); steatite bowl frag; fossilized shark tooth. Form 4: Various quartz and quartzite flakes/tools (one axe frag); Savannah River point; steatite; petrified wood; shells; blue shell edged pearlware; American grey salt-glazed stoneware; kaolin pipestem; handmade brick; gunflint; grey flint. Forms 1 and 2: Listing of John Hoffmeyer's Collection by Keith Egloff, 4/11/88 - Archaic Points: Poplar Island, Bare Island, Savannah River, Halifax, Stanley, Rossville, Morrow Mt., mano and metate, ca.45 chipped quartzite axes, no pottery or triangular points.
44CC0426	Camp, Cemetery, Farmstead	Archaic (8500 - 1201 B.C.), 18th Century (1700 - 1799), 19th Century (1800 - 1899)	Present in the project area, directly within the boundaries of the corridor is a marked and fenced off cemetery. The central stone reads "Lower Holly Hill Erected 1992", and is a modern marker set up to delineate the known cemetery which has no original stones visible. Each stone bears the name, birth, and death date of the Holmes, Avery, and Yates family. The earliest death date is 1852 and the latest is 1916. Artifacts: CRI 2012: A total of 74 artifacts were recovered. A majority of the collection reflects a prehistoric context. The historic artifacts reflect a late-18th century domestic occupation. The small amount of domestic material recovered from Site 1612A-11 (n=5) consisted of ceramic and glass artifacts typical of the late-18th century and included; free blown dark green bottle glass, aqua bottle, and pearlware (1775). Other artifacts included; a lead fragment, kaolin tobacco pipe and a brass cuff button with a gold plated front and an alpha shank (1770s- ~1800). Architectural material recovered at the site was consistent with 18th century construction and consisted overwhelmingly of brick fragments (n=10). A total of 54 prehistoric artifacts were collected from the site. The prehistoric material consisted of; a quartzite Morrow Mountain II projectile point (Archaic, 5000-4000BC), a quartzite scraper, chert flakes and shatter, quartz flakes and FCR, and quartzite flakes and shatter. A horizon and plowzone, a single flake was recovered from E horizon and may indicate intact Archaic features are present in at least a portion of the site.

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
44JC0015	Other	Archaic (8500 - 1201 B.C.), 18th Century: 4th quarter (1775 - 1799)	Shipyard Landing: Site located 7.4 miles southwest of Toano, Virginia at the end of state route 659, on the eastern bank of the Chickahominy River. Artifact remains found during the underwater survey at the sites included wrought nails, cannon balls, barred shot, charred bone, stone ballast, and a rigging block. Sport divers, who have frequently visited the site over the years by paying the landowner a small fee for permission to dive, are said to have removed eighteenth century wine bottles, cannon balls, and many other artifacts.
44JC0135	Camp, temporary	Archaic (8500 - 1201 B.C.), Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century: 2nd/3rd quarter (1825 - 1874)	All artifacts were found on beaches at sites D-G. Indian pottery found on top of hill about to wash out at point F. No Civil War material found on top of land at Civil War camp site F. G site is near a small ditch or stream. Artifacts: axe, projectile, flakes.
44JC0330	Camp, temporary, Dwelling, single	Archaic (8500 - 1201 B.C.), 18th Century (1700 - 1799)	A total of 289 shovel tests was excavated, of which 163 were positive. Of the 594 artifacts, 256 date to the Native American use of the land and 338 date to the historic period. The Native American material includes 11 quartzite fire-cracked rock, one quartzite primary flake, one quartz secondary flake, 146 quartzite secondary flakes, 92 quartzite tertiary flakes, one quartzite cobble fragment, one quartzite biface fragment, one informal quartzite secondary flake tool, one quartzite point, and one Native American pottery body sherd. Lithic flakes comprised 239 artifacts were found at the site by shovel testing. One of the flakes was quartz and the remaining were quartzite. Only one primary flake was recovered, this lack of this type of flake indicates that the primary reduction of cobbles likely occurred at another location. The presence of secondary flakes, coupled with the presence of tools, may indicate the reduction of blanks into tools and/or possibly the refining of cores and/or bifaces. Likewise, the tertiary flakes may represent the maintenance of existing tools. Historic material from both survey efforts included 22 ceramic sherds, 39 white ball clay pipe fragments, 22 glass fragments, 68 wrought nails, one iron strap, four indeterminate iron fragments, one hasp fragment, 182 handmade brick fragments, one secondary flint flake, three bone fragments, and five charred wood fragments. Of the 338 historic artifacts recovered, two date to the 20th century, one dates 1650-1680, and the remaining date circa 1700-1780.

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
44JC0526		Archaic (8500 - 1201 B.C.), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	Diagnostic materials were collected and debitage was sampled. Historic: American brownstone fragment; Jamestown brown stoneware - 20th C. - bottle fragment with seal stamped "James Towne Collony, Pottery, Virginia" above the outline of a chamber stick; Spanish coarseware olive jar fragment. Prehistoric: 2 aboriginal pottery, coarse sand-tempered, cord marked; 2 Mockley Ware, cord marked; 1 Mockley Ware, plain; 1 fire cracked rock; 1 decortication flake, quartzite; 2 decortication flakes, quartzite, thermally-altered; 14 quartzite flakes; 1 flint flake; 1 quartzite preform fragment; 1 quartz triangular preform fragment; 1 quartzite triangular preform fragment; 1 quartzite distal blade fragment; 1 lanceolate projectile point fragment, convex base; 1 quartz corner notched, reworked Brewerton projectile point; 1 quartzite Guilford projectile point; 1 quartzite Halifax projectile point; 1 quartzite Savannah River projectile point fragment; 2 quartzite Savannah River projectile points.
44CC0287		Middle Archaic (6500 - 3001 B.C.), 19th Century (1800 - 1899)	Site consists of large scatter of prehistoric and historic artifacts. Savannah River, Morrow Mt. projectile points, biface flakes, hammerstones, FCR. refined white stoneware, pearlware, brick fragments.
44CC0308	Camp	Middle Archaic (6500 - 3001 B.C.)	Site was surface collected, primarily from dirt path. FCR, flakes, debitage, debitage, 1 Brewerton projectile point, oyster shell.
44JC0357	Camp	Middle Archaic (6500 - 3001 B.C.), Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.), 18th Century (1700 - 1799)	Pipestem frag (5/64"), blue underglaze Chinese export porcelain, Buckley ware, Savannah River projectile point frag. (base), Guilford projectile point base.

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
44JC1123	Camp, Farmstead	Middle Archaic Period (6500 - 3001 B.C.E), Late Archaic Period (3000 - 1201 B.C.E), Early Woodland (1200 B.C.E - 299 C.E), Middle Woodland (300 - 999 C.E), Late Woodland (1000 - 1606), Contact Period (1607 - 1750), Colony to Nation (1751 - 1789), Early National Period (1790 - 1829)	Barrett's Ferry Site: Native American artifacts comprised just over half (N=85) of the counted artifact assemblage. The majority of these were lithic flakes, most of which were quartzite, with a handful of quartz and chert. Diagnostic artifacts included two sherds of Native American pottery, one with sand temper, and the other with unidentifiable temper. No surface treatment was visible on either, and they could only be attributed generally to the Woodland Period. Two projectile points were recovered, including a quartzite Morrow Mountain II type (Middle Archaic) and a probable Rossville (Early-Middle Woodland). Three ceramic sherds included coarse lead-glazed earthenware, Delftware, and bone porcelain, broadly spanning the 17th through 20th centuries. A fragment of dark green wine bottle glass could date from the 17th century through the 19th century, and the remaining glass hollowware fragments and unidentified glass potentially span an even broader period. Architectural materials recovered included 14 nails, less than half (N=8) were hand-wrought, a type which began to be replaced by the cut variety ca. 1790. Small quantities of brick and mortar, and a single piece of colorless window glass may have been associated with an historic structure.
44JC1241	Artifact scatter, Camp, temporary, Lithic workshop	Middle Archaic Period (6500 - 3001 B.C.E), Late Archaic Period (3000 - 1201 B.C.E), Early Woodland (1200 B.C.E - 299 C.E), Middle Woodland (300 - 999 C.E), Late Woodland (1000 - 1606), Contact Period (1607 - 1750), Colony to Nation (1751 - 1789), Early National Period (1790 - 1829), Antebellum Period (1830 - 1860)	Multi-component Site 44JC1241 was identified as a Middle Archaic to Late Woodland period lithic scatter and camp and a 17th- through mid-19th century artifact scatter. The prehistoric components of both segments were primarily non-diagnostic in nature and reflected early stage lithic reduction. Segment A also yielded two diagnostic artifacts which dated the prehistoric component to the Early Woodland period as well as minor evidence of Woodland camping activity. Both segments yielded little diagnostic material and no evidence of prehistoric features was observed. The portions of Site 44JC1241 subject to Phase II evaluation (Segments A and B) do not appear to retain significant research potential. Stantec recommends that the portions of the Site 44JC1241 located within Segments A and B do not contribute to the overall potential NRHP eligibility of Site 44JC1241. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended for Segments A and B.
44CC0145		Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.), Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century (1800 - 1899)	The site was composed of a mod. to heavy concentration of lithics. A sample of flakes and tools were collected.

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
44JC0051	Camp	Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.), Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century (1800 - 1899)	Grit tempered/cord and net, shell tempered/cord and net, 1 fragment steatite, 19th century white ware, 1 quartzite str. stemmed point, 1 quartzite fishtailed point, 1 quartzite amorphous point, glass
44JC0161	Lithic workshop	Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.)	7-88(JRIA) - The site was previously recorded as 44JC160. Recent intensive shovel testing revealed a discrete 18th C. component near the center of the site. An associated scatter and another cluster of historic specimens lay to the west of the 18th C. component. A discrete cluster of prehistoric material occupied the eastern tip of 44JC160. Artifacts: prehistoric: 2 quartzite flakes, 1 FCR, Historic: nails: 8 cut, 2 fragments; bed bolt cover, brass; powder flask nozzle, brass; Ramrod thimble, cast brass, 18th C.; unidentified iron object
44JC0317	Lithic workshop	Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.), 17th Century (1600 - 1699)	Dimensions: 100' N-S. The site was previously recorded as 44JC0317. Recent surface inspection recovered two Virginia-made tobacco pipe stems, indicating the site contains a previously unidentified 17C component. A large number of prehistoric lithics, including three projectile points, four blanks and several flakes, were also collected. ['88-'90 second form] Dimensions: 40' N-S. The site may be a southern extension of 44JC0317. ['83] Flakes and chunks of quartzite. ['88-'90] Feature # GL17: 2 local clay tobacco pipe stems; prehistoric: 1 bifacially modified decortification flake, 3 quartzite flakes, 2 quartzite blanks; 1 quartzite, thermally altered, contracting stem projectile point; 1 quartzite, straight base, lanceolate Projectile Point. Feature # GL18: 1 flint debitage, 1 quartzite core; 3 thermally-altered, quartzite decortification flakes; 2 quartzite flakes; 1 quartzite, thermally altered flake; 2 blank quartzite fragments; 1 Projectile Point, side-notched, straight base, expanding stem. Feature # GL19: 2 quartzite cobbles, fracture; 1 quartzite core, 1 quartz decortification flake, 2 quartzite decortification flakes, 1 quartzite blank fragment; 1 blade fragment, basal, Savannah River variant; 1 axe, quartzite.
44NK0166	Camp, base	Late Archaic (3000 - 1201 B.C.), Early Woodland (1200 B.C. - 299 A.D.), Middle Woodland (300 - 999 A.D.)	Temporal affiliation is listed as Middle Woodland, possible Late Archaic and Early Woodland components. Site size is approx. 1/2 acre. to first .5 ft. of soil with limited deep disturbance. Prince George Ware, Mockley Ware, Marcey Creek Ware (?), Savannah River Variant projectile points. Most of assemblage is presently with the landowner.
44CC0002		Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	post-hole test shows pottery (sand-tempered) and chips to depth of 15
44CC0047		Woodland	No site description. Potsherds.

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
44CC0097	Camp	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Flakes and sherds localized in 25' diameter, may extend further. sherds: 2 Mockley cord marked, 2 Prince George net impressed, 3 unidentified, scattered quartz and quartzite flakes and battered cobbles.
44CC0140		Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	The site consists of a very light, dispersed scatter of lithics and pottery, no shell was present. The site was separated from 44cc139 by a low area devoid of artifacts. Every artifact observed was collected.
44JC0002		Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	sherds, chips
44JC0003		Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	sherds, points, pipe fragments
44JC0013	Village/Town	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Partially washed away remains of village, most artifacts from root region, dark layers at depth of 12-20 inches, points and sherds
44JC0031		Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	13 quartzite flakes, 6 quartzite chips, 2 quartz flakes, 1 quartz chip, quartzite (type undetermined-broken), 1 quartzite flake core, 2 sherds (1 sand tempered, net impressed, 1 undetermined), broken sandstone pendant, drilled, not collected
44JC0391	Camp, temporary	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Shovel tests on this low terrace revealed a scatter of FCR and prehistoric ceramics. 1 small side notched quartz projectile point; 1 knotted net-impressed, crushed quartz and quartzite temper ceramic sherd 1 quartz fcr, 1 knotted net-impressed, shell-tempered ceramic sherd, 1 knotted net-impressed, crushed quartz and quartzite tempered sherd.
44JC0392	Camp, temporary	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Limited testing revealed a scatter of prehistoric ceramics; no lithic material was recovered. 3 net-impressed, sand-tempered ceramic sherds; 3 knotted net-impressed, crushed quartz and coarse sand-temper sherds; 1 knotted net-impressed, sand-tempered sherd.
44JC0528		Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Diagnostic material were collected, while debitage was sampled. 1 quartzite decortication flake; 1 quartzite flake; 1 thermally-altered quartzite flake; 1 flint flake; 1 quartz tool fragment; 1 reworked contracting stem quartz projectile point; 1 coarseware fragment.
44JC0533	Other	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	The Governor's Land: Located on the beachfront along the eastern bank of the Chickahominy River, near its confluence with the James River. Diagnostic materials were collected, while debitage was sampled. Tidal conditions were good. 1 coarse sand tempered aboriginal pottery frag; 1 shell tempered aboriginal pottery frag.

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
44JC0644	Camp	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Material collected from the ground surface includes 3 pieces of fire cracked rock, 1 quartzite flake, 1 bifacial medial section and 2 sherds of prehistoric ceramics (body sherds). One sherd is sand tempered and the other is pebble tempered.
44JC0725	Camp, temporary	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	[1992] The site consists of a small lithic scatter on an uplands flat area overlooking the Mill Creek bottoms wetland area. [1993] A collection of Native American lithics, both quartz and quartzite, fire-cracked rock, and a few unidentifiable pottery sherds was recovered from 8 of 12 shovel test holes. The site is unplowed. [1992] 1 brown quartzite core fragment, 1 utilized gray quartzite secondary reduction flake, 1 milk quartz core fragment, 1 utilized milk quartz core fragment. [1993] prehistoric ceramics, flakes, fire-cracked rock, limonite, shell.
44JC0734	Camp, temporary, Dwelling, single	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century: 2nd half (1750 - 1799), 19th Century: 1st half (1800 - 1849)	Site 44JC0734 represents a domestic occupation dating to as early as the end of the eighteenth century and/or the beginning of the nineteenth century. Due to the overall low density of artifacts, and relative lack of intact archaeological remains, the research potential of Site 44JC0734 has been exhausted by the current evaluation. Additional work at the site is unlikely to produce significant new information on domestic activities or settlement patterns during the Early National (1789-1830) period on the Upper Coastal Plain of Virginia. Thus, Site 44JC0734 is considered not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D; Criteria A-C are considered not applicable. No further work is necessary. 1992: Three quartzite flakes, 1 tested cobble, 2 creamware, 1 pearlware, 5 wrought nails, 1 coarse, earthenware, 1 reed pipe bowl, 1 pipestem fragment, 2 pieces of dark green glass, 1 American grey stoneware, historic shell fragments, and ferrous metal fragments. 2009: Historic materials recovered include architectural debris (nails, window glass, brick), domestic materials (ceramics such as creamware, pearlware, whiteware; an iron knife fragment; bottle glass and glass tableware fragments), and personal items (smoking pipe fragments, spur fragments, a button). Artifacts are characteristic of a domestic occupation dating to the late 18th/early 19th century. In addition, a minor prehistoric component produced 10 fragments of debitage, a retouched flake informal tool, a Stage 2 biface fragment, an informal ground stone pestle, four fragments of FCR, and one grit-tempered sherd.

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
44JC0767	Camp, temporary	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	A collection of Native American pottery was recovered from 8 of 12 shovel test holes. The site may possess a shallow plowzone. Ceramics: sand and shell tempered, some cord marked, 1 biface fragment, quartzite, distal end, FCR, quartz, quartzite, chert, and rhyolite flakes and 2 blackened limonite. See original site form for more specific details.
44JC0771	Camp, temporary	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	A small collection of Native American pottery was recovered from 3 of 15 shovel test holes. The site is unplowed, and layers are very sandy loams. STM2 2 ceramic sherds, medium sand temper, knotted net-marked, Middle Woodland. STM3 4 (3) ceramic sherds, medium sand temper, unidentified surface (Middle Woodland) STM4 1 ceramic sherd, high proportion fine sand temper, unidentified surface (Middle Woodland).
44JC0772	Camp	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	A collection of Native American pottery sherds was recovered from 5 of 11 shovel test holes. The site is unplowed, and consists of sandy loams. STC4-1 ceramic sherd, fine sand temper, unidentified surface, Middle Woodland STC5-1 fire-cracked rock, STC6-3 ceramic sherds, sand-tempered, unidentified (Middle Woodland), 2 ceramic sherds, shell-tempered, unidentified, 2 (1) fragment bone STC7- 1 ceramic sherd, unidentified, small STC8-1 flake, Jasper.
44JC0773	Camp, temporary	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	A collection of Native American pottery sherds and lithics was recovered from 7 of 11 shovel test holes. The site is unplowed, and consists of sandy loam layers. An old road be passes through the site. Ceramics: Sand and shell-tempered, knotted net-marked, 3 are simple stamped, some with unidentifiable surface; Flakes: quartz, quartzite and jasper; fire-cracked rock, 1 limonite and 1 uncharred nut (discarded).
44JC0775	Camp	Woodland	A collection of Native American pottery sherds was obtained from 3 of 5 shovel test holes, including over two dozen sherds from one test hole. The site is unplowed, and consists of several layer of very sandy loam. ST1: 16 (15) ceramic sherds, shell-tempered, probably knotted net-marked (probably Middle Woodland); 1 ceramic sherd, unidentified, very small; 7 pebble and fragments ST2: 1 ceramic sherd, shell-tempered, scraped or simple stamped surface, rim sherd with notched decoration on interior of lip, small; 2 ceramic sherds, unidentified, very small; 1 cobble, quartzite, possibly fire-altered, 3 pebbles; ST3: 11 ceramic sherds, unidentified, very small; 3 pebbles.

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
44JC0777	Camp	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	A collection of Native American pottery and lithics was recovered from 4 of 8 shovel test holes. The site is unplowed and consists of a series of sandy loams. 1 ceramic sherd, high proportion fine sand temper, knotted net-marked, Middle Woodland; 3 ceramic sherds, fine sandy paste, Middle Woodland; 1 cord-marked; 2 knotted net-marked; 1 ceramic sherd, unidentified, s flakes, quartzite.
44JC0781	Camp	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	A collection of Native American pottery sherds and lithics was recovered from 8 of 13 shovel test holes. The site is unplowed, and consists of several sandy layers. Ceramics, quartzite and chert flakes, fire-cracked rock and limonite.
44JC0783	Camp	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	A collection of Native American pottery and lithics was recovered from 9 of 11 shovel test holes. The site is unplowed, and consists of layers of sandy loam. Ceramic, sand and shell tempered, simple stamped and knotted net-marked, quartz and quartzite flakes, calcined bone, FCR and limonite.
44JC0785	Camp	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	A collection of Native American pottery sherds and lithics was recovered from 2 of 10 shovel test holes. The site is unplowed and consists of several layers of sandy loam. ST4: 1 ceramic sherd, fine sandy paste, knotted net marked, Middle Woodland, 1 ceramic sherd, medium sand-temper, unidentified surface, Middle Woodland, 1 flake, quartzite ST9: 1 ceramic sherd, fine sand temper, cord-marked, Middle Woodland, 2 ceramic sherds, unidentified, very small.
44JC0867	Camp	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Flakes, debitage, and aboriginal pottery were recovered from shovel tests.
44JC0868	Camp	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Flakes, debitage, and aboriginal pottery sherds were collected from shovel tests.
44JC0870	Camp, Farmstead	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 17th Century (1600 - 1699)	Barrels and a boiler were noted on the ground surface. Flakes, debitage, and aboriginal pottery, as well as handmade brick tiles, wrought nail fragments, locally made pipe bowl fragments, early Rhenish stoneware and locally made earthenware sherds were recovered from shovel tests.
44JC0872	Camp	Woodland	Flakes, debitage, and aboriginal pottery sherds were recovered from shovel tests.
44JC0874	Camp	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Flakes, debitage, and aboriginal pottery body sherds were recovered from shovel tests.

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
44JC1237	Camp, temporary	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Geo-Marine Phase I (2007-2008): 1 quartz shatter fragment, 1 quartz flake, 3 quartzite flakes, 1 heated quartzite flake, 1 non-diagnostic quartzite biface (possible a preform), 1 quartzite multi-tool (exhibits evidence of heating, use as a core, and possible use as a hammerstone), and 3 prehistoric pottery sherds of indeterminate type.
44NK0010		Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Potts site: assigned temporal designation based on diagnostics, sherds, chips, points (VSL Acc #102); Joe Benthall donated artifacts from this site to the VRCA 10/29/83, Site reported in ASV QB 8.1, Sept, 1953 by McCary and by Evans and Holland, 1955: 25-28.
44NK0203	Camp	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	1 unfinished quartzite biface, 3 rhyolite flakes, 8 quartz flakes, 19 quartzite flakes, 35 fire-cracked rock, 5 shatter. Ceramic sherds: 31 quartz temper, net-impressed; 27 quartz temper, indeterminate decoration; 8 quartz temper, fabric impressed; 3 quartz and hematite temper, net impressed; 2 quartz and hematite temper, indeterminate decoration; 2 quartz, sand and steatite temper, indeterminate decoration; 2 shell temper, undecorated; and 9 other sherds with other temper and decoration combinations.
44NK0207	Camp	Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	1 quartz flake, 1 quartzite flake, 1 jasper flake, 1 quartzite core, 1 sherd of quartz, sand and shell temper with check stamped decoration and cord-marked lip.
44CC0001		Middle Woodland (300 - 999 A.D.)	gravel-tempered sherds (Prince George)
44JC0310	Village/Town	Middle Woodland (300 - 999 A.D.)	The site was previously recorded as 44JC0310. Recovered specimens include 19 sherds of both shell- and sand-tempered aboriginal pottery, 30 flakes, 2 points and 2 other lithic fields. ['88-'90] Feature #GL20: Nail frags, brick frags, tile frags; prehistoric: 2 quartzite fire crack rock, 3 quartzite decortification flakes, 1 quartz flake, 2 quartzite flakes, 1 chalcedony flake, 1 flint flake, 1 jasper flake, 1 quartzite distal projectile point frag. Feature #GL34: nail frags, 3 brick frags; prehistoric: 7 aboriginal pottery, coarse sand-tempered, indeterminate surface treatment; 1 aboriginal pottery, coarse sand tempered, cord marked; 10 aboriginal pottery, shell tempered, indeterminate surface treatment; 1 Mockley Ware, cord marked; 2 jasper debitage, 2 quartz decortification flakes, 1 jasper decortification flake, 1 quartz flake, 9 quartzite flakes, 3 thermally altered quartzite flakes, 1 chalcedony flake, 1 jasper flake, 1 unifacially modified flake; 1 quartzite tool,

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
			spokeshave (?); 1 thermally altered jasper tool, spokeshave (?); 1 quartzite convex base projectile point.
44JC0722	Camp, Trash scatter	Middle Woodland (300 - 999 A.D.)	The site consisted of a very light lithic and ceramic artifact scatter extending over the stream terrace and uplands woods back from the stream. Artifact density was very light with only one artifact per 10 meter square. 1 utilized milk quartz pebble, 1 utilized milk quartz primary reduction core fragment, 1 primary reduction milk quartz core fragment, 1 ceramic, shell tempered plain Mockley (300 AD/900 AD) [1993-VDHR] Fire-cracked rock (2), quartz debitage (19), 10 sherds including Mockley Ware (cord-marked) and Townsend Ware (fabric -impressed and incised). [1993-JRIA] Mockley sherds, flakes, sandstone, fire-cracked rock, limonite, biface, triangular projectile points, cobbles.
44JC0731	Camp, temporary	Middle Woodland (300 - 999 A.D.)	Artifacts include 24 fragments of debitage (18 secondary/thinning flakes and six tertiary/retouch flakes), one distal biface fragment, and one retouched flake. In addition, 8 fragments of fire-cracked rock were recovered. A minor historic component is represented by a white clay pipe stem and a sherd of creamware. Two animal bones were also recovered.
44JC0732		Middle Woodland (300 - 999 A.D.)	One sherd Mockley ware, 1 UID shell tempered, 1 lithic.
44JC0761	Camp	Middle Woodland (300 - 999 A.D.), Late Woodland (1000 - 1606)	VDHR-A small assemblage of Native American pottery fragments was recovered from a bare area near the end of the peninsula. A large sherd of Townsend Ware recovered from shovel test 6 on the terrace was located at the base of an undisturbed deposit in a situation that may reflect an intact living surface. JRIA-The site was encountered by excavating screened shovel test holes at 20 ft. intervals. A collection of Native American Pottery, lithics, and fire-cracked rock was recovered from 15 of 28 shovel tests. A road disturbance cuts through the center of the site and has effectively destroyed the stratigraphy of a 12 ft. wide swathe. The remainder of the site is unplowed and has good integrity. VDHR-1 FCR, 18 ceramic sherds including sand-tempered wares (cord-marked and net-impressed), prince George Ware (net-impressed), Mockley Ware (net-impressed), Townsend Ware (fabric-impressed and incised), wire fragments. JRIA-Unidentified, Mockley, and Townsend type ceramics (see original site form for information of tempering and surface treatment), FCR, quartz and quartzite flakes and limonite fragments

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
44JC0762	Camp	Middle Woodland (300 - 999 A.D.), Late Woodland (1000 - 1606)	A considerable assemblage of Native pottery fragments were recovered from shovel test 4, most of which were from the same vessel. The adjacent unit, shovel test 7, contained only a few crumbs and an otherwise indeterminate sherd. A small collection of Native American pottery sherds was recovered that may date to the Middle Woodland. Only 2 of 12 shovel test holes in the immediate area were positive. VDHR 3/93- Mockley Ware (cord-marked, probably one vessel) and indeterminate shell-tempered sherds (total of 26 sherds). JRIA FINDS LIST- VDHR ST4 Ceramic sherds, 15 shell-tempered, 9 simple stamped (Roanoke simple stamped, late Woodland) 6 ceramic sherds, unidentified, very small. VDHR ST7 6 ceramic sherds, unidentified, very small. JRIA STB5 1 ceramic sherd, shell-tempered, unidentified surface, 1 ceramic sherd, unidentified (small) JRIA-4 ceramic sherds, shell-tempered, unidentified (two may be cord-marked)
44JC0764	Camp, temporary	Middle Woodland	A small collection of Native American pottery sherds was recovered from two shovel test holes excavated in the perceived center of the site. The site is unplowed and consist of a series of very sandy loam layers. 1 fire-cracked rock, small fragment, 2 ceramic sherds, coarse sand/pebble temper, knotted net-marked, Prince George type, Middle Woodland.
44JC0765	Camp	Middle Woodland (300 - 999 A.D.)	A collection of Native American pottery was recovered from 5 of 8 shovel test holes. The site appears to be unplowed and consist of three layers sandy loam. 33 ceramic sherds including 1 cord-marked Mockley type, 3 FCR, 2 quartz flakes, 1 ceramic smoking pipe, elbow form, stem and bowl fragment, hand modeled; fine sand temper in silty paste, uncharred wood and seed,(discarded) See original site form for information regarding tempering and surface treatment of ceramics.
44JC0766	Camp, temporary	Middle Woodland	A collection of Native American pottery was recovered from 2 of 3 shovel test holes. The site is unplowed and consist of sandy loam. STL1- 2 ceramic sherds, shell tempered, cord-marked (Mockley type, Middle Woodland), 5 ceramic sherds, unidentified, small, 1 fire-cracked rock. STL2- 1 ceramic sherd, shell-tempered, simple-stamped, rim, late Woodland.
44JC0770	Camp, temporary	Middle Woodland (300 - 999 A.D.)	A small collection of Native American pottery was recovered from 3 of 5 shovel test holes. The site is unplowed, and consists of sandy loams. STA5-1 ceramic sherd, shell-tempered, cord-marked, Mockley type, Middle Woodland, STA6-1 ceramic sherd, shell-tempered, unidentified surface, 1 flake, siliceous slate, STA7 1

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
			ceramic sherd, shell-tempered, cord-marked(Mockley type, Middle Woodland).
44JC0776	Camp	Middle Woodland	Only 3 of approximately 20 shovel test holes were positive, and they yielded a single sherd of Native American pottery and two fire-cracked rocks. The pottery was recovered from the bottom of a small ravine while the FCR was from the top of the terrace. The site is partially eroded and deep sandy deposits are confined to the tip of the point and the ravine. Site is unplowed. 1 biface fragment, distal end, quartzite; stage 4, 1 fire-cracked rock, 1 ceramic sherd, fine sand tempered, knotted net-marked, Middle Woodland.
44JC0782	Camp, temporary	Middle Woodland	A small collection of Native American pottery and was recovered from 3 of 13 shovel test holes. The site is unplowed, and consists of poorly drained clay loam. 1 flake, quartzite and 1 ceramic sherd, coarse sand temper, unidentified surface (Middle Woodland)
44JC0784	Camp	Middle Woodland (300 - 999 A.D.)	A collection of Native American pottery sherds and lithics was recovered from 5 of 6 shovel test holes. The site is unplowed and consists of several layers of sandy loam. ST2: 1 ceramic sherd, shell-tempered, simple stamped (Roanoke Simple Stamped type, Late Woodland) 2 ceramic sherds, unidentified, very small, 7 flakes: 4 quartz; 3 quartzite, 3 (2) fragments sandstone ST4: 1 quartz chunk St5: 1 ceramic sherd, coarse sand temper, unidentified surface, Middle woodland Mockley type; 1 unidentified, 1 ceramic sherd, coarse sand tempered, knotted net-marked, Middle Woodland 7 Ceramic sherds, unidentified, very small, 2 flakes, quartz ST8: 14 ceramic sherds, unidentified, very small ST9: 10 ceramic sherds, unidentified, very small, 2 limonite.
44JC0786	Camp	Middle Woodland (300 - 999 A.D.)	One of the test holes contained almost two dozen sherds of Native American pottery. The site is unplowed and well preserved. ST2: Glass fragment, clear, probably drinking glass, 41 ceramic sherds, shell tempered: 9 (8) cord-marked, Mockley type, Middle Woodland; 32 unidentified surface, 1 flake, quartz, 1 pebble, charcoal chunks, uncharred nutshell, discarded ST3: 1 flake tool, quartzite, retouched along convex edge; end scraper.
44NK0167	Camp, base	Middle Woodland (300 - 999 A.D.), Late Woodland (1000 - 1606)	Temporal affiliation is listed as Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, and Protohistoric (?). Site size is approx. 1/2 acre. Site was identified through surface collection. Artifacts were recovered from exposed areas, particularly along the bank of Diascund Creek. Artifacts continued to be found northward almost as far as the main paved road. No subsurface testing was conducted. Sand and gravel

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
			tempered aboriginal ceramics, Mockley Ware, Townsend Ware, flakes (primarily quartzite), fire cracked rock.
44NK0212	Camp, base	Middle Woodland (300 - 999 A.D.)	Site dimensions are actually 400' x 400' x 150, has a high density of lithic debitage, tools and pottery. The two positive tests contained one and three pottery fragments, respectively. 3 fire-cracked rocks, 1 debitage, 11 flakes, 1 biface, 5 pebble-tempered, net-impressed Prince George Ware sherds, 3 pebble-tempered, cord-marked Prince George Ware sherds, 8 shell tempered, cordmarked Mockley Ware sherds, 2 shell-tempered, net-impressed Mockley Ware sherds. Two Mockley rim sherds, found on the surface, mend to one.
44NK0219	Camp	Middle Woodland (300 - 999 A.D.)	(5 flakes; 9 sherds of sand-tempered, net-impressed Popes Creek Ware (3 sherds mend to one), same vessel; 6 sherds of pebble-tempered, net-impressed Prince George Ware; 4 sherds of pebble-tempered, cord-marked Prince George Ware; 4 sherds of pebble-tempered, scraped interior and exterior, Prince George Ware.
44NK0221	Camp	Middle Woodland (300 - 999 A.D.)	Site has a low to moderate density of cultural materials. 1 fire-cracked rock, 6 quartzite flakes, 4 sherds of pebble-tempered, net-impressed Prince George Ware (two rims, pinched decoration).
44JC0723	Trash scatter	Late Woodland (1000 - 1606), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	Artifact density was very light with only 1 artifact per 5 square meters. The site consisted of a small lithic, ceramic, and modern brick artifact scatter along the top of a terrace overlooking Mill Creek. The bricks were of modern origin and appear to be the remains of a small hunting or fishing camp site. A dirt road leads to the site from the main road. 1 milk quartz straight stemmed projectile base fragment, 2 small milk quartz secondary reduction flakes, 1 cordmarked shell tempered ceramic sherd (Townsend Ware)
44JC0774	Camp	Late Woodland (1000 - 1606)	1 ceramic sherd, fine sandy paste, fine knotted net impressed, incised decoration, thin body (this is undescribed type; has attributes of both Middle and Late Woodland sherds; looks more Late Woodland -- similar to Townsend except for surface treatment), 3 ceramic sherds, medium sand temper, Middle Woodland: 1 knotted net-marked; 2 unidentified surface, 1 ceramic sherd, unidentified, very small, 5 ceramic sherds, unidentified (very small), 1 ceramic sherd, unidentified, very small, 2 fire-cracked rock, 1 fire-cracked fragment chert, 2 limonite, and 2 flakes.

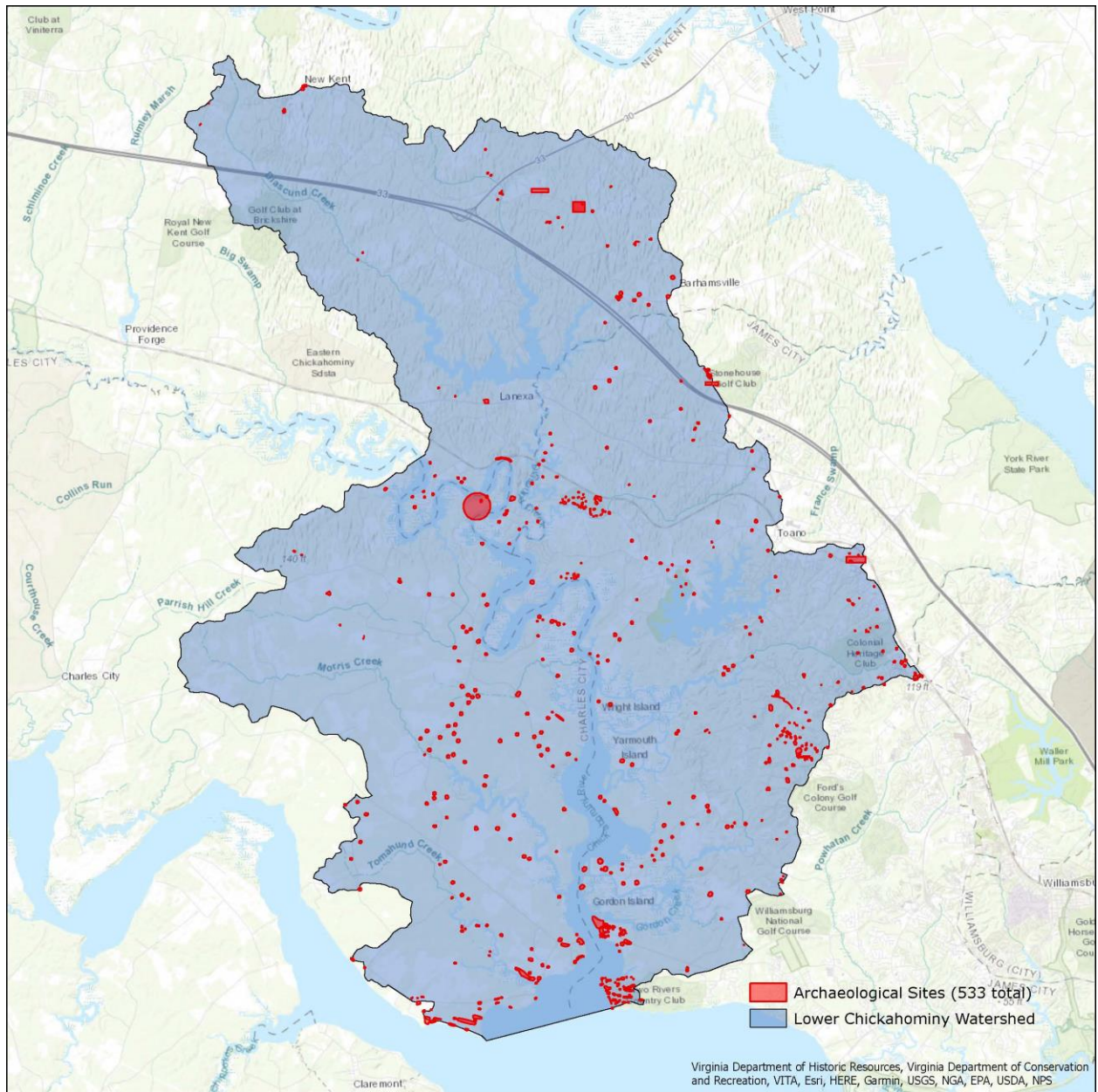
DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
44JC1127	Camp, temporary	Late Woodland (1000 - 1606)	Two sherds of shell-tempered Native American pottery with unidentifiable surface treatment.
44JC0136	Other	Contact Period (1607 - 1750), Colony to Nation (1751 - 1789), Early National Period (1790 - 1829), Antebellum Period (1830 - 1860), Civil War (1861 - 1865)	Artifacts from A uncovered by foresting; artifacts at (site) B found w/metal detectors. Site A: brick & glass noted Site B: strap buckle, martingale sharp's bullet, scabbard tip, copper strap clip.
44JC0845	Dwelling, single, Kitchen, Stable, Tavern/Inn	Contact Period (1607 - 1750), Colony to Nation (1751 - 1789), Early National Period (1790 - 1829), Antebellum Period (1830 - 1860), Civil War (1861 - 1865), Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916)	Forneau's Ordinary: Site 44JC845 appears to retain considerable archaeological integrity along the edge of the field and within the woods. Both the Phase I and II testing, as well as the results of recordation efforts conducted when the purported kitchen component of the site was inadvertently exposed in 1995, demonstrated that the potential for significant artifact concentrations and intact cultural features are high. As one of the most noteworthy establishments on the main road leading west from Williamsburg, the ordinary hosted a number of historically significant figures, including George Washington, William Byrd, and Benjamin Henry Latrobe. In addition, in April 1775 the tavern was the scene of Patrick Henry's pivotal negotiations over compensation for the gunpowder removed from Williamsburg's public magazine, Virginia's first confrontation between patriot leaders and representatives of the Crown in the Revolutionary period. As such, the site is recommended eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D.
44JC1128		Contact Period (1607 - 1750), Colony to Nation (1751 - 1789), Early National Period (1790 - 1829), Antebellum Period (1830 - 1860), Civil War (1861 - 1865), Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916), World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945), The New Dominion (1946 - 1991), Post Cold War (1992 - Present)	The site was identified during a terrestrial archaeological survey in association with the Barrett's Ferry Bridge Replacement Project (Route 5) in Charles City and James City Counties, Virginia. TS XE3346-1 is associated with a house that was located on the property when it was acquired by Eugene Hofmeyer's grandfather in 1912. The house burned in 1914. The artifacts indicate a late nineteenth-early twentieth century occupation and included one or two fragments of melted glass. TS XE3346-2 appears to have an earlier eighteenth century component possibly associated with activities at the ferry landing/wharf. Artifacts recovered include whiteware, a piece of salt-glaze stoneware, nails, glass, hand-made brick fragments, unidentified metal, a drain tile fragment, and a piece of leather.

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
44JC1138	Road	Contact Period (1607 - 1750), Colony to Nation (1751 - 1789), Early National Period (1790 - 1829), Antebellum Period (1830 - 1860), Civil War (1861 - 1865), Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916), World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945)	Site 44JC1138 consisted of that portion of the disused historic Williamsburg Stage Road (approximately 600 feet) located within the project area. The original road initially bisected the ordinary complex, and was in operation from the second half of the 17th century through the early 20th century. As the main route leading to and from Williamsburg, this road witnessed considerable activity during peacetime, as well as during both the Revolutionary War and Civil War, when all armies traveling up and down the Peninsula heavily used it. Although the remnant road has little archaeological research value, its association with significant events suggested that it was potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. The roadbed is located within the wooded buffer and will remain undisturbed by the project development.
44JC1366	Warehouse	Contact Period (1607 - 1750), Colony to Nation (1751 - 1789)	The site may be the only surviving evidence of the public tobacco warehouse facilities located here from 1730 at least through the 1760s. Any intact artifact deposits or subsurface features associated with the eighteenth-century use and occupation of the Hog's Neck Landing would be highly significant. As a result, JRIA recommends that the site should be considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion D. Artifacts included a sherd of creamware and an unidentified lead object, along with obviously modern materials such as brick, tile, and plastic debris.
44NK0245	Outbuilding	Contact Period (1607 - 1750), Colony to Nation (1751 - 1789), Early National Period (1790 - 1829), Antebellum Period (1830 - 1860)	Bassett Site: Archaeological Rescue of the Bassett Site. Whiteware, creamware, wrought nails, colonoware, wine bottle glass, coarseware, sickle blade.
44CC0139	Barn	17th Century (1600 - 1699)	The historic component consisted of a few artifacts found within a 30' diameter, .18 miles from bend in road. Possible barn or warehouse.
44CC0148		17th Century (1600 - 1699), 18th Century (1700 - 1799)	A sample of diagnostic artifacts was collected. This is likely only part of the site, the main body is probably in cultivated fields to the north.
44JC0298	Other, Trash scatter	17th Century (1600 - 1699), 18th Century (1700 - 1799), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	The site was previously recorded as 44JC298. Recent intensive shovel testing revealed a 17C component in addition to previously identified 18C and 20C components. The 17C materials, were concentrated north of the standing 20C ruin and east of the 1984 excavation of the 18C component. [1983] A 1939 Mercury dime and 20th-century whiteware, stoneware, nails (wire), glass were

DHR_ID	Site Types	Time Periods	Site Description and Artifacts Observed
			found scattered in the field adjacent to the house cellar; green bottle glass, including some kick fragments, yellow slipware, German stoneware, and pipestem fragments represent the 18th-century component [1990] 20th-century component: Coarseware and fiesta-ware fragments, wine and case bottle fragments, lead shot, 1 quartz flake. 17th and 18th-century component Jamestown coarseware fragment, Spanish (Seville) Olive jar, Lawnes Creek pan rim, Hollowware pearlware fragment, Rhenish Stoneware: mug medallion "GR" 1 wrought nail fragment, flint.
44NK0031	Fort	17th Century: 1st half (1600 - 1649)	Fort James: Topo map location is general area of Fort James, one of three forts ordered by Assembly of February, 1645 as part of War against Indians. Said to be on or near site of Moysonoc Indian Village. Exact location not known. It is believed that the fort was on flat land east of Orapax (Turner House), but the elevated land north and east of Wilcox Neck seems more probable for a 17th century fort. In 1646 the Assembly granted to Thomas (son of John) Rolfe the fort and 400 acres of adjoining land "with all houses and edifices belonging to the said forte and all boats and ammunition at present belonging to the said fort." Rolfe was to maintain six men at the fort for three years.

A DHR GIS specialist developed a map illustrating the location of the sites listed above in Figure 13. These sites are not labeled below to prevent associating specific sites with their locations. The GIS files are provided separately and accompany this report.

Figure 14 Map of Pre-Colonial and Early Colonial Archaeological Sites within the Lower Chickahominy River Watershed



The Chickahominy Assistant Chief responded to requests for consultation to develop a list of possible sites and their histories for future interpretive signage within the watershed. The table of sites above was provided for review. There are limitations to the data in VCRIS; archaeological site information has largely been collected through regulatory compliance in advance of construction projects; these are not necessarily sites of cultural and historic interest to the Tribes. Recognizing these limitations, DHR staff and the Assistant Chief discussed developing a list of sites beyond those identified in VCRIS, sites that represent places important in Tribal history and culture. The Assistant Chief worked with Tribal members to develop an initial list of seven sites of historical importance to the Tribe. Two of these fall

within the Lower Chickahominy River Watershed, #3 Mamanahunt and #4 Peace Hill. All seven sites are included here in the event that it is possible for future CZM interpretive projects to reach beyond the boundaries of the watershed into adjacent areas. DHR will continue working with the Tribe in the future to expand upon this list in order to facilitate documentation, preservation, recognition, and potential acquisition.

List of Chickahominy Identified Sites of Historical Importance to the Tribe

1. Old Chickahominy school

Charles City County: intersection of Lott Cary Road (Rt. 602) and Samaria Lane (Rt. 630). Property is owned by the Tribe.

This is the site of the school that was built by the Chickahominy Indian Tribe when education was not provided by the local or State governments. Tribal men were assessed a special tax to construct the building and to pay the teacher. The Tribe continued to add grade levels annually up to the addition of the tenth grade. This school was eventually replaced by a modern building provided by the local school system in 1958 (?).

2. Samaria School/Church

Charles City County: near the intersection of Lott Cary Road (Rt. 602) and Samaria Lane (Rt. 630). Property is owned by Samaria Baptist Church.

This is the site where the Chickahominy Indian Tribe established Samaria Baptist Church in 1901. The original church structure has been replaced with a modern building but the Church still serves most of the members of the Tribe who live in the area.

It is also the site of Samaria Indian School, built in 1958 (?) by the Charles City County School System and the State Department of Education, on land donated by the Tribe. It educated students from the Chickahominy Indian Tribe and the Chickahominy Indians - Eastern Division until desegregation of the Charles City County School System in 1967 (?). It became the County Primary School and was closed when the County build a new school complex in 2000 (?). Samaria Baptist Church bought the building, renovated it and incorporated it into the existing church complex.

3. Mamanahunt

Charles City County: on the Chickahominy River off Wilcox Neck Road (Rt. 623). Property is privately-owned but is for sale.

This is the site of one of the villages of the Chickahominy Indian Tribe, visited by Capt. John Smith in November 1607. He called it "the heart of the country" and it may have been home to as many as 200-300 people, making it a sizable population center.

4. Peace Hill

Charles City County: on the Chickahominy River off Wilcox Neck Road (Rt. 623), near Mamanahunt. Property is privately-owned.

A local historian believes this may be the site of the signing of the Chickahominy\English Treaty of 1614. The Tribe approached the colonial governor about entering into a treaty, which the English eventually agreed to do. The treaty itself does not exist but the terms of the treaty were recorded by William

Strachey (?). Among other terms, the Tribe was to provide corn annually to the colonists and make warriors available if requested by the English for protection. In return, the Tribe was allowed to retain their governing structure of eight “great men”. More research may be needed to confirm this is the actual site.

5. Apocant

New Kent County: on the Chickahominy River off Pocahontas Trail (St. Rt. 60), near the New Kent Forestry Center\Game Farm. Property is state-owned.

Apocant was the Chickahominy town believed to be farthest from the mouth of the Chickahominy River. When Captain John Smith was exploring the Chickahominy River in December 1607, he discovered that it was nearly impossible to navigate the river above this town in English boats. He hired a Chickahominy guide and canoe to continue his exploration. It was during this trip that he was captured by a hunting party led by Opecanough, leading eventually to the story of his life being spared by Pocahontas. The site is likely under the Chickahominy Lake formed when Walker’s Dam was built to create a reservoir for Newport News in 1940 (?).

6. Chickahominy Reservation

King William County: on the Mattaponi River off W. River Road (Rt. 600), near Richmond-Tappahannock Highway (St. Rt. 360), in Aylett. Property is probably privately-owned.

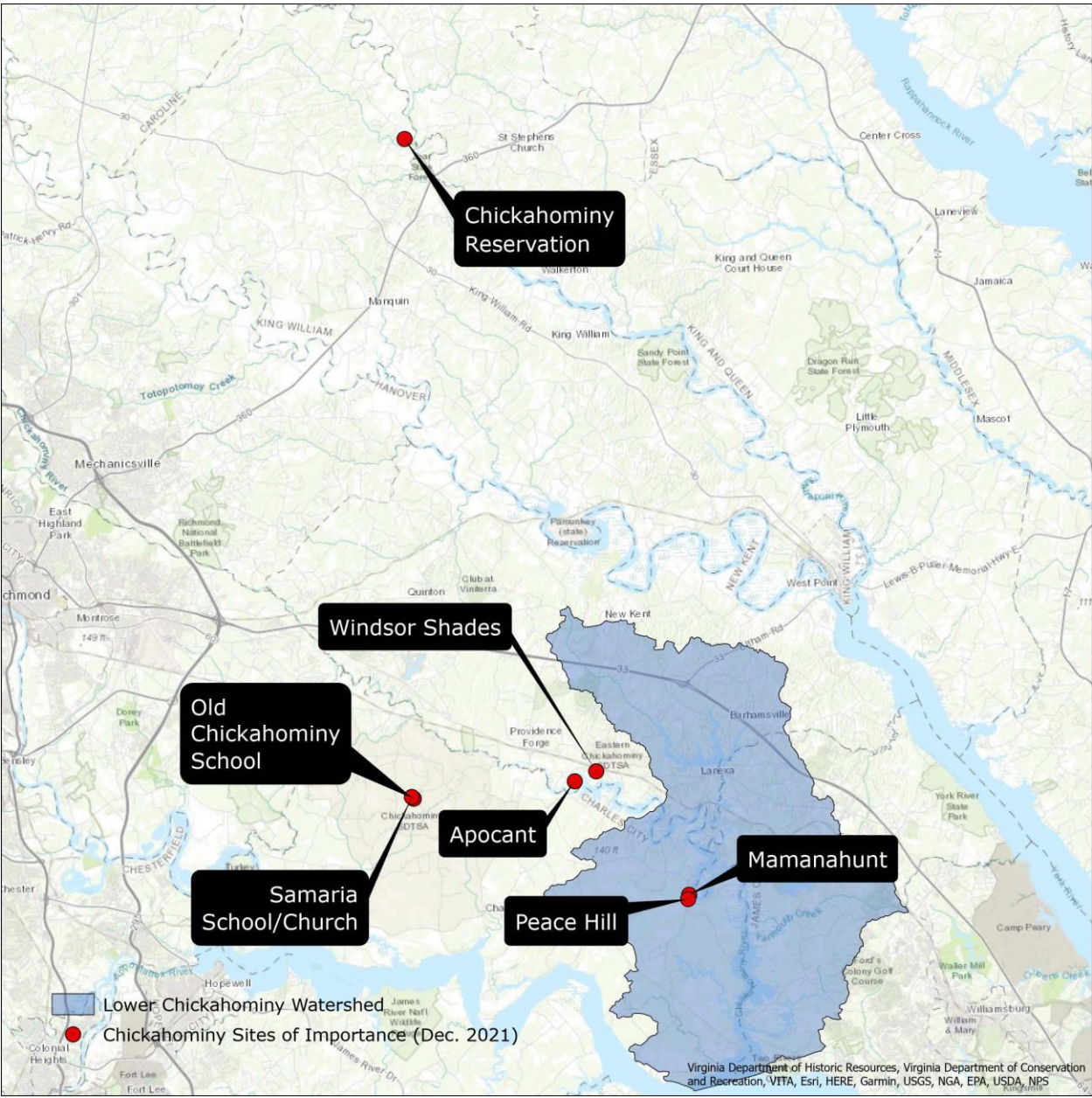
The last known Chickahominy reservation may have been near here, along the Herring Creek. It would be one of several assigned to the Tribe following removal from homelands along the Chickahominy River.

7. Windsor Shades

New Kent County: on the Chickahominy River off Pocahontas Trail (St. Rt. 60), near the New Kent Forestry Center\Game Farm. Property is privately-owned.

The Tribe hosted pow-wows here in the early twentieth century as it reasserted its identity as a tribe. Tribal citizens would gather for socializing, food and dancing. Tribal, local and state government officials and renowned anthropologists were invited to attend and often made speeches. In addition, citizens from other Virginia tribes also attended.

Figure 15 Map of Chickahominy Identified Sites of Historical Importance to the Tribe



Appendix A: Copy of DCR Signage Invoice

Please see next page



Virginia Department of Conservation & Recreation

**State Parks
DCR Finance
600 East Main St. 24th Floor
Richmond VA 23219**

Bill to:
Department of Historic Resources
Elizabeth Moore
2801 Kensington Ave
Richmond VA 23221

Invoice

Invoice Date: 01/25/2022

Invoice #: **72200090**

Item Description	Quantity	Unit Price	Total
Banners/Signs Other Printed Material: 24 x 36 Signs	5	\$500.00	\$2,500.00
Subtotal:			\$2,500.00
Tax:			\$0.00
Total:			\$2,500.00

To provide opportunities that encourage and enable people to enjoy, protect and restore Virginia's natural and cultural treasures.

For any questions, please contact Finance at 804-786-8368

Please detach and return this portion with payment



Invoice

Invoice Date: 01/25/2022

Invoice #: **72200090**

Remit Payment to:
**DCR Finance
600 East Main St. 24th Floor
Richmond VA 23219**

Bill to:
Department of Historic Resources
Elizabeth Moore
2801 Kensington Ave
Richmond VA 23221

Due Date: 02/24/2022

Balance Due: \$2,500.00

Amount Enclosed:

Make all checks payable to **Treasurer of Virginia**
Please NO Cash
Thank you for your business!